

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## FREE TRADE WITH FRANCE.

If the present age be broadly distinguishable from the ages that have preceded it, by any pre-eminent characteristic it is by that of mechanical invention applied to the increase and interchange of material wealth. During the last forty years the world, if it have not grown wiser than before, has grown immensely richer. All civilised nations have partaken, in a greater or lesser degree, of the impetus; and Science, which has increased the working power of the world by an amount of machinery equal to the physical labour of all the strong men on the face of the globe, has been the means of feeding, clothing, and housing the multitude with more comfort, if not with more luxury, than fell to the lot of many of the most powerful chieftains of those dark ages when War was the rule of life and Peace the exception, and when Trade was considered derogatory if not infamous. To look for a man in our age who will not only be poor, but who is contented to appear poor, is almost as vain as to renew the search for the philosopher's stone and the water of life. Everyone strives to be richer than he is; and as agriculture, trade, manufactures, and commerce are the only means by which nations can permanently and safely enrich themselves, a general alarm is felt at the merest rumour of a war which would impede their due development.

Between the commercial spirit and the war spirit there is incessant and irreconcilable antagonism, and one of the most interesting questions which this and the next generation will have to solve is how long will the great military despotisms of Europe be able to hold their ground against the daily increasing desire of their peoples to grow rich by trade, commerce, and manufactures. Sooner or later the struggle will come. The demands made for constitutional liberty, or for national independence, are but the substrata on which is to be built hereafter the crowning edifice of Free Trade.

Of late years our nearest neighbours, the French, partly in consequence of their oppressive military system, which drains off into the army the brain as well as the sinew that would be otherwise more usefully employed in the great operations of commerce or manufacture, have ceased to be an eminently commercial people. They have the commercial spirit; but it is of the shop rather than of the counting-house. What is called "le negoce" and "le grand commerce" has passed out of their hands into those of the English and the Americans. They are what the first Napoleon asserted the English to be, a "nation of shopkeepers," and not of merchants; and, although they have a population largely exceeding that of Great Britain, the aggregate wealth of the nation, and its power to endure large burdens of taxation, is

much less than with us. We doubt whether Napoleon III., mighty and successful as he is, could with safety impose an income and property tax such as Mr. Gladstone has just laid upon the British Isles without burying his throne under the commotion which the attempt would excite; and, even if he succeeded, it is not probable that he would find a sufficient public with incomes of above 2500 francs (£100) per annum to yield him a revenue worth half the unpopularity of its collection.

In the new and better era for France which the Emperor seems desirous to inaugurate—if we may judge by such favourable symptoms as the diminution of his military and naval forces, the amnesty, and the withdrawal of all previous "warnings" to the press—we cannot but believe that some relaxation of the existing prohibitory system is destined to find a place. The Emperor, when he was not so firm in his seat as he is now, endeavoured to give partial effect to his well-known free-trade principles by a project for the admission of iron and of British woollen manufactures. But the opposition was so strong that he thought it more prudent to succumb for the time, and to keep his project till a more favourable opportunity. The time seems to have arrived and already there are rumours, traceable to those who ought to be well informed, that the example of Great Britain—which, without reciprocity from other nations, has pro-



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO JERSEY.—MOONLIGHT VIEW OF MONT ORGEUIL CASTLE, WITH THE ROYAL SQUADRON LYING AT ANCHOR.—SEE PAGE 211.



fitted so largely by free trade—has not been lost upon the Imperial mind, and that he will give France the benefit of his enlightenment, and do her good in her own despite. Iron is said to be the commodity on which battle is first to be given to the French Protectionists. And no better could be chosen. Except for swords and bayonets—and rails, which she was compelled, *bongré malgré*, to import, France is almost an ironless country. This is a fact that every one will admit who knows anything of French farming and French agricultural implements, and the general backwardness and barbarism of both.

In England, the landlords and corn-growers were, as all remember, the great and almost the only Protectionists. In France and the United States—that have still to learn the catechism and the very rudiments of Free Trade—it is the manufacturers who cling to the exploded doctrine, and the agriculturists who have opened their eyes to the new truth. The French Protectionists are principally the few ironmasters and the manufacturers of calicoes, linens, and woollens. These are afraid of British competition, and will clamour lustily against the Emperor if he have the intention imputed to him. But, on the other hand, he will have those manufacturers of articles of luxury—such as jewellery, bronzes, clocks, and countless other objects in which French taste and ingenuity defy the competition of the world—in his favour, as well as the whole body of the agriculturists. In the latter must be included those influential classes who cultivate the vine, and those only really great merchants who are left in France, the wine-merchants of Bordeaux. All these are free-traders, and look to Free Trade with Great Britain as the greatest necessity of our time—a blessing in itself, and the probable parent of countless blessings as yet unimagined.

Most of our public men remember what an absurd document the British Tariff was when Sir Robert Peel first took it in hand to reform it. The actual French Tariff is more absurd, and exceedingly mischievous to French interests and prejudicial to the intercourse of France with its nearest neighbour and best friend. When the French trade with us for iron, coal, cottons, and woollens, and when their light, wholesome, generous wines are as abundant in the cottages of our peasants and mechanics as the home-grown "swipes" with which they now bemuddle themselves, we shall hear no more of war between the two nations. There will be no more panics about invasion, or silly rhodomontade on either side about Waterloo or any other battle. If they will invade us with claret; we will invade them with stuff for woollen jerkins. If they pelt us with clocks, we will return the compliment with ploughshares and iron tires for their cart-wheels. Cherbourg will then cease to be a menace, and a Channel Fleet will no longer be a necessity.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

It is said that great numbers of refugees will avail themselves of the recent amnesty and return to France; but hitherto none of the leading exiles, with the exception of M. Louis Blanc and M. Victor Hugo, have made any public declaration of their intention to accept or reject the amnesty.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday, in announcing the various nominations of the chief military commands, states that the augmentation in the number of these commands is in order to form a more equal division of the military forces of the empire.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning contains the following:—"The Emperor having ordered that the army be placed from a war to a peace footing, the Minister of War has given orders that, from September 20, those men should return to their homes whose term of service expires in 1859. Moreover, furloughs of three months will be allowed to those who are of that class of exceptional cases provided for by the statute of 1832, and the same has also been granted to the men who can prove that they are indispensable for the support of their family." The *Moniteur* further announces that M. Kolbe Bernard has been elected Deputy for Lille.

An Imperial decision makes the following appointments:—Marshal Magnan to the command of the 1st military arrondissement, at Paris; Marshal de M'Mahon, the 2nd, at Lille; Marshal Canrobert, the 3rd, at Nancy; Marshal de Castellane, the 4th, at Lyons; Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, the 5th, at Tours; Marshal Niel, the 6th, at Toulouse; Brigadier-General Edm. de Martimprey, the 7th, at Algiers.

At the Dieppe regatta six Londoners carried off the three leading prizes in rowing from the picked crews of Paris, Havre, Rouen, and Dieppe—viz., a gold medal and £16 for four-oared gigs, a gold medal and £20 for six-oared gigs, and the Emperor's gold cup for a four-oared race. The English crews were composed of the following men:—T. White, A. Chitty, W. Bell, and R. Bain, who were joined in the six-oared race by G. Driver and E. Bell.

##### BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 20th inst. the project of law on the fortifications of Antwerp was agreed to. There were 106 members present, of whom 57 voted for and 42 against the project. Seven members abstained from giving their votes.

##### ITALY.

The deputation appointed to present to the King of Sardinia the medal which has been struck by a private society, in commemoration of the words pronounced by his Majesty on his opening the Session of the Piedmontese Parliament on the 10th of January last, had the honour of an audience on the 20th. Count Mamiani, president of the committee, reminded his Majesty of the memorable words:—"We are not insensible to the cry of grief which we hear from every part of Italy." His Majesty replied as follows:—

I thank you for your beautiful present. Ever since it has been in my power I have consecrated my efforts to the great national cause. I have it constantly before my mind; I live for it, and am ready to die for it. Difficulties and misfortunes arise which must be surmounted, and they certainly will, for I have witnessed the courage and discipline of which the Italians are capable. Under the present circumstances, it has been impossible to go further, as I have wished. In the midst of past sorrows I have found great consolation in seeing that the Italians have understood me, and have not entertained a doubt concerning me. The masses, blinded by excessive enthusiasm, are sometimes led astray. I might have pardoned such false steps, but I repeat that I have nothing to reproach them with. It seems incredible that some countries that are unfavourable to us do not or will not believe that there is nothing obscure or insidious in my policy. Frankness and straightforwardness are its companions. Perhaps it is the question is very clear, and it is no doubt on that account that they will not understand it. The union, perfect order, and wisdom which the people of Tuscany, the Duchies, and the Romagna now display are admirable. I certainly did not think that Italy was incapable of acting so; still, the spectacle of such an attitude affords me great pleasure. Have, therefore, faith in me, gentlemen, and be assured that now, as well as in future, I shall do everything in my power to promote the welfare of Italy.

We hear from Turin that a defensive league has been concluded between the States of Central Italy. Prince Hercolani, the delegate of the Government of the Legations, has signed the act of accession to the league.

The National Assembly of Florence on the 20th inst. unanimously voted the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont amid the acclamations of "Viva il Rè."

On the same day the National Assembly of Modena, by a unanimous vote (by ballot) declared the forfeiture of Francis V. and any other Prince of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine to the Ducal

Throne. All the members of the Assembly were present. Subsequently the Assembly decreed, amidst general acclamations, the annexation of Modena to the Kingdom of Sardinia. The National Assembly of Modena, in its sitting of the 23rd, unanimously voted the following decrees:—

1. The confirmation of the Dictatorship of Signor Farini, giving him full powers to contract a loan of 5,000,000 lire.
  2. The erection of a monument to commemorate the votes of the Assembly decreeing the déchéance of Francis V. and the annexation of Modena to Piedmont.
  3. That the volunteers who served in the late campaign for the independence of Italy have deserved well of their country.
  4. That the Dictator be charged to negotiate with the several foreign Powers for the restitution of the political prisoners which Francis V. carried away with him on leaving the country.
- The Assembly was afterwards prorogued.

##### AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has at length completed the Ministerial changes which have so long been pending at Vienna. An Imperial decree, issued in the official *Wiener Zeitung* on Monday, announces that Count Rechberg, who retains the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed President of the Cabinet; while the Ministry of Police is to be filled by Baron Hubner, and Count Goluchowski is nominated Minister of the Interior. Baron Bach, who has so long held the office of Minister of the Interior, is to proceed as Austrian Ambassador to Rome; and Baron Kempen, the Director-General of Police, has been dismissed with a pension. The Ministry of Commerce is entirely dissolved. Its duties are divided between the Ministers of the Interior, of the Exterior, and of Finance. These changes in the direction of the Home and Police Departments are no doubt intended as a pledge of the fulfilment of the Emperor's promises of administrative reform.

They are accompanied with a non-official announcement that the Imperial Council is engaged in deliberating upon measures for an effective control of the finances, for the free exercise of the Protestant religion, for the settlement of Jewish affairs, and for the regulation of the municipalities. After these measures have been completed, the subject of provincial representation will, it is declared, be taken into consideration. And, with a view to assure the public that no unnecessary delay will retard the enactment of the proposed reforms, the official Austrian journal observes that "too great caution in advancing is as much to be avoided as too great haste."

The Austrian frigate *Novara* entered the port of Ragusa on the 22nd inst., and the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, with the squadron, has also arrived there.

##### PRUSSIA.

Contrary to all expectation the King appears to have slightly rallied, and may now lie in his present prostrate hopeless condition for some time. That no immediate change is anticipated we gather from the fact that his brother the Prince Regent left Berlin on Monday for Ostend. The Berlin journals of the 20th contain an official notification that as the state of the King's health no longer presents any immediate gravity, only one bulletin a day, instead of two, will henceforth be published.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who remarks on the want of interest felt by the people in the fate of the dying King, says—"As I walked through the grounds a carriage with the Royal livery passed, containing a nurse with a baby in her arms, whose bouncing and chuckling showed that it had not yet learned the decencies of mourning. It was the third heir to the Prussian throne, the son of the Princess Frederick William. The holiday-makers seem to regard it with more lively interest than the open windows of the silent palace. The Princess Frederick William has always been popular here, and some of this feeling is naturally bestowed on her child."

##### THE CONFERENCE.

According to intelligence received from Zurich the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries have regulated the settlement of the affairs of Lombardy with the consent of the Sardinian Plenipotentiary. This arrangement is expected to be confirmed by the different Sovereigns. The affairs of the Duchies will be treated of directly between the Courts of Paris and Vienna. The Plenipotentiaries have through the medium of the Federal Council, conveyed their thanks to the Government of Zurich for the excellent reception they have met with.

##### UNITED STATES.

Politics at present rule paramount in the United States. The elections are progressing, and speculations are rife as to the result, and who is to be the next President. The *New York Herald* says:—"The late Southern elections finally dispose of at least two prominent Presidential candidates on the opposition side, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and John Bell, of Tennessee. On the other hand, from the extreme background of the retired list, the late splendid campaign of General Sam Houston in Texas brings him forward into the front rank of the Conservative and available Democratic statesmen of the day."

Senator Douglas, one of the most prominent of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, has written a letter, which is regarded in the light of a political manifesto, on the subjects of naturalisation and the reopening of the African slave trade. The letter is in substance as follows:—

There can be no difference in the degrees of protection accorded by Government to native and naturalised citizens. Our Constitution recognises no difference in this respect. If a person expatriate himself from a foreign Government and swear allegiance to this, and still owe anything to the foreign Power, he is in the singular and incredible predicament of owing allegiance to two countries without being entitled to the protection of either. He would accord the fullest protection to all our citizens. In the convention the Constitution was a creature of compromise, and the African slave trade was the subject. South Carolina and Georgia wished to continue it; Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York wished it terminated; New England was passive in the matter. South Carolina and Georgia finally carried their point of continuance till the year 1803, with the understanding that it should then end. It, therefore, became the vital compromise of their instrument, and must be held as sacred as the instrument itself. In this view, Judge Douglas declares himself to be irreversibly opposed to the reopening of the African slave trade.

A Washington telegram, in reference to the movement for a revival of the African slave trade, says:—"It is stated that during the term of the United States' Circuit Court in Alabama, held by Associate Justice Campbell, several indictments were found under the law of 1818, which prescribes fine and imprisonment for engaging in, or aiding and abetting, the importation of Africans within the United States."

A cargo of 600 Africans has been landed on the coast of Florida, near Tampa. As soon as the landing was effected the vessel was fired and abandoned. This statement is made on the authority of United States' Marshal Blackburn.

On the 17th of June the United States' Deputy Marshal for Northern Florida informed the Government of the prevalence of reports that a vessel or vessels were expected on the coast of Florida with slaves from Africa, and made some suggestions as to the best mode of intercepting and arresting them, the Marshal himself being absent in another part of the State. The Secretary of the Interior, on the reception of the communication, immediately telegraphed to the Deputy Marshal, informing him that a revenue cutter had been ordered from Charleston to cruise along the coast of Florida under his direction. The deputy accordingly went on board the cutter on the 30th of June, and reached New Smyrna Inlet on the 3rd of July. Two weeks thereafter he wrote he had boarded various schooners to which suspicion attached, and had made careful inquiries along the coast, but there was no information to verify the reports of the landing of Africans.

Judge Mason, of the New York Supreme Court, has granted the motion for the appointment of a receiver of the New York and Erie Railroad.

Private despatches from Texas say that General Sam Houston had been elected Governor of that State.

A national convention of Spiritualists has been in session at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts. The proceedings were of the usual stamp.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has held a very interesting session at Springfield, Massachusetts.

An incendiary fire at Memphis, Tennessee, has destroyed property to the value of 125,000 dollars.

A fire at Cincinnati, on the 11th instant, destroyed property valued at 175,000 dollars.

##### INDIA.

The substance of the news from Calcutta to the 16th of July is as follows:—"About 5000 of the local European force in Bengal and the provinces have demanded their discharge; only one man of the 5th Europeans at Berhampore remains under arrest. New duties on stamps, receipts, and bank notes have been proposed in Council. The King of Oude has been released."

By the Bombay Overland Mail we have some further details. At a place near Saugor Lieutenant Roome, with the troops under his command, had fought two important actions with the debris of Tantia Topee's forces, 2000 strong. They were beaten, but they made for the hills. In Gwalior Major Meade had succeeded in destroying a body of the rebels. There were troubles, too, and slight successes of the rebels in Rajpootana. In Allahabad the Sikh cavalry have followed the example of the Europeans and demanded bounty. It was feared that from eight thousand to ten thousand of the European troops would demand their discharge.

The Governor General had appointed Thursday, the 28th of July, as a day of general thanksgiving for the suppression of the mutiny.

MOROCCO.—Letters received from Tangiers state that the Emperor of Morocco is seriously ill, and the English physician has been summoned in great haste. Fears are entertained of disturbances taking place in case of his death.

ANAM.—Accounts have been received from Manilla to the 21st of June. They confirm the previous accounts that the Emperor of Anam had made propositions for peace; but the French Admiral, who was on the eve of leaving for France, would not, it is said, treat, except on the basis of the cession to France of the Bay of Turon, acquired by the treaties of 1787, and of Segon, which had been recently taken by the French. A cession to Spain, on the coast of Ton-kin, of a territory where the Spaniards may form a maritime establishment, was also demanded.

The Superior Evangelical Council of Berlin lately communicated to the Consistories a return of the number of petitions addressed to it by divorced persons to obtain permission to marry a second time. These petitions amounted to 1906, and the prayer of 1053 of them was accorded. In 1857 the number of divorces was 1868.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Zermatt, gives a painful account of the death of a Russian gentleman named Edouard de Grotte, who met his death by falling down a crevasse. On Saturday morning he left Marmar for Zermatt, descending by the Findelen Glacier. The three (the traveller and two guides) were fastened together by a rope, the traveller being in the middle; the rope was tied round his body, but was not, as it should have been, tied round the guides' also; it was only held on the left arm of each by a large loose loop. In this way they passed safely over the greater part of the glacier, and were within a few minutes of leaving it altogether, when they came to a large patch of snow, which the guides, according to their own account, proposed to pass round, but which the traveller insisted on crossing. Accordingly the first guide crossed it in safety. The traveller then followed him, but when he had reached the middle the snow gave way under his feet, and he sank into a hidden crevasse. Having no alpenstock he could not break his fall in the usual way, by holding it across the chasm, and so his whole weight was thrown with a sudden jerk upon the rope, which broke instantly on both sides of the crevasse, down which the unfortunate man consequently fell. His voice was soon heard calling for assistance, which the guides were not skilful enough to render; the crevasse was a peculiar one, being narrow at the top, and widening downwards for some distance, after which it narrowed again till its sides met at a depth of about 200 feet. This circumstance rendered it impossible to reach him without a rope; he appeared to be about sixty feet from the top, wedged between the sides of the crevasse, and they had no rope excepting the two ends that had remained with them, of about a yard each, so they determined that one of them should go to the nearest chalet—a two hours' walk—for ropes. The idea of trying to make a rope by cutting up their coats and shirts, and especially their leathern knapsacks, seems most unaccountably never to have occurred to them. Thus the unfortunate M. de Grotte received no assistance for four hours, during which he frequently spoke to the guide above. He was, he said, in a sloping position, with his head lower than his feet, and with his right arm free, but he was constantly sinking lower. After three hours the flow of blood to his head and the intense cold had very much weakened him; he spoke seldom, saying only that he was being frozen to death. At last, after four hours, the guide returned from the Findelen chalet with assistance. The rope was lowered, but was found to be twelve feet too short to reach him. About the end of five hours the poor man died. He had fallen in between noon and one p.m., and he died about five p.m. At midnight more ropes came from Zermatt, and his corpse was pulled up. It was found at the depth of seventy-two feet. The correspondent suggests some suspicious circumstances: the rope looks more as if it were cut than if it were broken, and it was in contact with no ice which could have cut it.

THE TURCOS.—A correspondent of the *Guardian* gives an interesting account of the appearance of the Turcos at the Camp of St. Maur:—"To avoid the thick of the crowd I took the somewhat less-frequented route to the barrier of Charenton, not very far from the village of that name, and a little north of Vincennes itself. A large 'camp' is something like a field of battle, and includes many episodes under one general designation. A man would have seen very little of the fight at Solferino, for instance, if, on inquiring his road to the 'battle,' he had been directed to where Marshal Canrobert was lying at his ease—too much so, as some people say—'watching' the Austrians at Gatto. So the Camp of St. Maur, stretching over some four or five miles of ground, consists of many subdivisions of more or less interest or attraction, according to the nature of the forces by which they are occupied. Making a 'point,' therefore, toward what I conjectured to be the most promising quarter, I threaded my way through the surrounding forest, and soon found that I was on the right path for the game I was in quest of; for, turning my eyes on one side of my path, I saw, basking in the full blaze of sunshine, as if in scorn of the preferred shelter of the wood, a creature which might almost have passed for a gigantic blue beetle, had it not been that the short sword across its upturned legs revealed its humanity. The animal was lying on its belly with its limbs curiously curled together, as though ready either to spring or crawl, as occasion required. It looked decidedly dangerous, and the sword seemed to warn that it was always ready to 'sting' if injudiciously intruded upon. I had half a mind to tread upon it, just to see what it would do; but, walking round to examine its head, I observed an eye open and shut in its coal black visage in a way which seemed to say so decidedly 'wide awake,' that I considered prudence the better part of valour, and gave the reptile a wide berth! There could be no mistake, however; and I had certainly fallen in with a Turco, the first specimen I had seen of them; and so far, at least, satisfactory that it showed me I was in the right direction towards the quarter of the camp I sought. Accordingly, the forest soon began to be peopled with those swarthy warriors, whom civilisation boasts itself to have so far 'redeemed from barbarism' as to have taught them to shed blood after the latest-invented and most-approved Christian fashion! There they were in crowds, having evidently stolen into the recesses of the woods to indulge with impunity in one of the vices which their new masters have propagated among them. I saw eager groups, vociferating in harsh guttural jargon, standing and bending anxiously round and over others seated on the ground. On approaching to investigate, I found the centre of attraction to consist of a circle of gamblers squatting on their hams, with cards in their hands, and money, not in their pockets, but their mouths, the cheeks of some of them being literally puffed out with the amount of their winnings. The groups, in short, were in reality so many small 'hells,' in which these 'sons of the desert' gave vent to all the heat and passion of their fiery nature around a rustic gaming-table of green sward instead of green cloth. The French Turcos regiments present every shade of colour, and every variety of African race, from the comparatively fair-skinned Kabyle to the coal black negro of Soudan. Some of the men were hardly darker than the bronzed French Zouave, with small, spare forms, and the sharp, keen, cunning expression of the half-civilised Oriental; others were ponderous, bull-necked and bullet-headed mulattoes, of almost gigantic stature, and seemingly of ponderous strength, with lips and noses of the true Soudanian breed, and skins as black and shining as ink. As a general rule the stature of these soldiers is far superior to that of the French regiments of similar character. This is made especially apparent by the similarity of the uniforms, which are the same in both corps, native and foreign, the only difference being, that the loose trousers of the French Zouaves are red, while those of the African Turcos are, like their jackets, blue. The colour, relieved by yellow facings and brocade, suits their swarthy complexions admirably, and it is difficult to conceive a figure more likely to strike terror into the pale Teutonic tribes of Northern Germany, unaccustomed to the sight, than one of these fierce-looking Kabyles or Moors in his blue-and-yellow costume and snow-white turban twined round his jetty brows. There are, as I have said, men of all shades and sizes amongst them: but those above the middle height predominated, and every now and then one came across a tall, thin, lithe, thoroughbred-looking Numidian, some six feet one or two inches in height, seemingly as fleet as a panther, and not much tamer in character. Yet, when not roused to anger, these men seemed playful and even affectionate amongst each other, and without animosity or any apparent distinction of caste. The burly, coarse-bred, flat-nosed nigger was treated on bon camarade by the slight-built, sharp-featured, and elegantly-moulded Berber. To walk hand-in-hand was almost universal, and it was by no means unusual to see two of them strolling about with their arms round each other's necks. But on the least provocation the hot blood of the children of the South was up in a moment, and they glared at each other like true savages, as they disputed over a can of water or a dish of coffee."



LATEST FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday morning:—

**ZURICH, August 25.**—Yesterday the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries held a conference. M. de Bourqueney has received a courier from the Cabinet of Paris. Count Colloredo had a slight attack of apoplexy yesterday evening, but is better to day.

**MARSEILLES, August 25.**—The steamer from Alessandria brings the subjoined advices:—Alessandria, August 18.—The Viceroy is increasing his army considerably.—Canton, July 5.—The fleet, composed of nineteen vessels, proceeds in advance of the three Ambassadors of England, France, and America, in order, should it be necessary, to force the passage of the Peiho. Negotiations of peace are expected at Touranne.—Batavia, May 24.—A general massacre of Christians in two towns of a district in Borneo is reported to have taken place. Pilgrims from Mecca, it is supposed, gave the signal for the outbreak.

**TRIESTE, August 25.**—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, just arrived, brings advices from Constantinople to the 20th inst. The Sultan has been taken ill. Mussurns Pacha has been empowered to settle the question of the Danubian Principalities. The Prince Vogorides is dead. Mohamed Pacha has been appointed Governor-General of Smyrna. The Sultan has presented the Dragoman to the Russian Ambassador with a country-seat.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The nomination for Liskeard took place on Friday, and Mr. Bernal Osborne was returned without opposition.

The polling for the representation of Hertford took place on Friday, and from the first Mr. Cowper took the lead. At the close the following were the numbers:—Right Hon. W. Cowper, 281; Mr. Dimsdale, 203; majority for Cowper, 78. We read in the *Times* report:—"Both yesterday (Friday) and on the nomination day the place presented an appearance so picturesque, and all classes of the inhabitants ranged themselves on one side or the other with a feeling of partisanship so genuine and undisguised as to carry the mind some thirty years back, before an utilitarian spirit had sought by degrees to divest the election of members of Parliament of almost all that was characteristic of the national manners. Party banners floated from the windows of almost every house in the principal street of this pretty country town, the occasion was made the pretext for a general holiday, the whole population were upon dress, and one could scarcely meet a young woman who did not display on her bosom the colours of one or other candidates, arranged in a jaunty rosette. Ladies of distinguished rank, besides, all wearing party emblems, came from the surrounding neighbourhood to witness the ceremony. There was so liberal a run throughout the day among great numbers of the humbler orders upon many of the beer-houses as to forbid the notion that the score was in all cases paid by themselves, and every now and then the public decorum was interrupted by a faction fight in the streets."

The contest between Mr. Majoribanks and Mr. Hodgson for Berwick, on Saturday, was of the most exciting character, the two candidates running all day from the opening to the close of the poll neck and neck, so to speak. At noon the numbers on both sides were equal, and when four o'clock struck Majoribanks' votes only exceeded Hodgson's by one. The numbers at the close were—Majoribanks (Conservative), 335; Hodgson (Liberal), 334.

The contest for Hull did not prove so keen on Saturday as had been anticipated. The candidates were Mr. John Harvey Lewis (barrister-at-law (Liberal)), the defeated candidate at the last election, and Mr. Joseph Somes, of London, shipowner (Conservative). Mr. Somes took the lead from the first, and finally headed his opponent by 489 votes, the numbers at the close being—Somes, 2068; Lewis, 1579; majority for Somes, 489. Upwards of 500 fewer electors recorded their votes at this than at the preceding election.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 1462; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4504. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 773; one students' evening (Wednesday), 111; total, 9550.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Tuesday, Ann Gibbon, aged 14, charged with the murder of John Thompson, a child four years and nine months old, the son of a person with whom she lived as servant, was acquitted.

Milton Garai, a Spanish sailor, charged before Baron Watson, at the Liverpool Assizes, with the murder of an English sailor, named Marshall, was on Monday evening found guilty of manslaughter, and was on Tuesday sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

William Jackson and Elisha Swain were driving a road in a cockpit near Tipton, Staffordshire, when the water that had accumulated in a disused colliery rushed in upon them from the old workings, and the poor fellows were quickly overwhelmed by the current.

On Monday a young man was fined £5 at the Southwark Police Court for the reprehensible act of sending lucifer-matches by railway without intimation. The combustible package took fire as it was about to be placed in the luggage-van.

A Berlin letter states that M. de Richthofen, the Prussian Minister at Hamburg, has been appointed to accompany the expedition to the China Seas, to conclude treaties of commerce with China, Japan, and Siam. He is now at Berlin receiving his final instructions.

**FATAL RIOT AT LUDLOW.**—On Monday evening, a serious fight took place between some thirty gipsies and a number of men at Ludlow, the quarrel originating in a public-house. In the course of the fight one of the gipsies hurled a brick at a man named Pearce, inflicting a severe wound under the left ear. The poor fellow expired in a few minutes. Twenty of the gipsies were arrested; nineteen of them were fined for rioting, and one, a young fellow, named Macginnis, who threw the fatal brick, has been detained in custody.

**THE BIBLE-PRINTING PATENT.**—The evidence given before the Select Committee on the Queen's printer's patent for printing the Bible has been issued. The Committee has not concluded the inquiry, and therefore makes no report: it simply publishes the evidence. The witnesses examined were Mr. W. Spottiswoode, Mr. R. Beesley, Mr. C. Childs, Mr. B. Pardon, Mr. F. Warne, Rev. Dr. Caswall, Rev. C. Clayton, M.A., and Mr. T. Combe. Mr. Spottiswoode, the Queen's printer, engaged by patent to print "accurate editions of the Holy Scriptures," tells the Committee that the letters patent will expire in January (next), 1890. The rights of the Queen's printer are co-ordinate with those of the Universities *quoad* the publication of the Bible. Mr. Spottiswoode says that the Bible is sold at a price unquestionably cheaper than any book in the trade approaching it in bulk, even in these days of cheap literature. The comparison "is favourable to the Bible in every degree;" and in the United States, where there is no restriction whatever, Mr. Spottiswoode affirms that the Bibles issued are decidedly inferior to the English, both as regards accuracy and cheapness. There are no books at present produced in the States corresponding to our cheapest edition. The "authorised edition" is in great request everywhere; and, like all really good articles, generally commands the market wherever the English language is spoken. The competition, according to the Queen's printer, is very severe under the present system, and there is nothing like a monopoly. The withdrawal of the patent would induce the Queen's printers to consider very seriously what course they would take. Mr. Spottiswoode has never seriously contemplated the step of interfering with the Bibles of Bagster and Arnold, Knight, Matthew Henry, T. Scott, A. Clarke, Cobbin, and others. He thinks Bagster's edition by no means equal to his own, or those of Oxford and Cambridge, "in point of beauty and price." As regards accuracy he offers no opinion. He admits that it is very possible that there have been "minor inaccuracies" in the Queen's printer's Bibles printed in former years within the existence even of the present patent. The marginal "references" are regarded as part of the "authorised" Bible; they received their "final" revision about a century ago, at the hands of Dr. Blayney. The law about the printing of other versions appears to be rather uncertain, but Mr. Spottiswoode says he would not interfere with any copy of the Scriptures distinctly purporting to be different from the authorised version. Nor does he object to Knight's Pictorial Bible, which does profess to be the authorised version. Other printers are decidedly in favour of throwing the trade in Bibles open, and can see no objection to such a step. Mr. Pardon says that, in the world's opinion, as denoted by the demand, the "references" in Bagster's Bible are better than those in the University edition, and that although higher in price they have an immense sale in consequence of the superiority of the references. One of the many discrepancies that occur in the editions of the Bible in common circulation is the omission of the word "and" in the famous passage from St. John's Gospel, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life." If twenty Bibles were opened now, says Mr. Pardon, you would probably find that one-half would omit the first "and." Dr. Caswall, an American (episcopal) divine, says that a Bible monopoly would never answer under American institutions, and would be no advantage in that country. The Rev. C. G. Clayton, tutor of Caius College, Cambridge, thinks that the withdrawal of the patent for the printing of Bibles would raise their price, and cause them to be far less accurate; they are now sold by the British and Foreign Bible Society at 10d. and 8d., while New Testaments may be had for 4d. Doctrinal errors, too, might creep in, as in general rule, an advantage; but he will not allow it as regards the printing of Bibles; he goes so far as to say that, supposing "a real improvement" were suggested by some scholar in the translation of any word in Oxford and Cambridge Bibles, it would not be introduced.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY.

LORD HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, who has just died in Paris, was the younger son of Francis Charles, third Marquess of Hertford and K.G., by his wife, Maria Fagniani, the late Marchioness, and was the only brother and heir presumptive of Richard, the fourth and present Marquess of Hertford. He was born on the 18th of January, 1805, and during a great part of his life he has been resident in France, where he was well and generally known as the "Grand sportsman, Milord Henri Seymour." He for years occupied a prominent position in Parisian society, and was the leader in Paris of the sporting world. Since the days of Charles X. Lord Henry has had much to do with the modern revolution in taste and habits among the upper and wealthier class of young Frenchmen. It was he who, a social reformer in his way, imbued them with the fancy for racing, steeplechases, dogs, foxhunting, and the general turf, or, as the French have now moulded the term, "Le Sport." Equestrian knowledge was in semi-darkness in France before the going thither of Lord Henry Seymour. He was the founder of the Paris Jockey Club. He discovered the equine capacities of the Bois de Boulogne, and he sent in shoals Frenchmen, who had never ventured beyond the Champs Elysées, not only as far as the smooth course of Chantilly, but also to Epsom and Newmarket. As an energetic and constant supporter of the turf Lord Henry will be a serious loss to the Parisians.

THE REV. DR. BARNES.

THE REV. FREDERICK BARNES, D.D., Senior Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, died on the 21st inst., at his lodgings in Christ Church, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. This venerable divine was admitted to his Canonry in 1810, and had he lived but a few months longer he would have held it for half a century. He was also Vicar of Colyton, Devon, to which vicarage he was appointed in 1807. Dr. Barnes took his degrees of B.A. in 1794, M.A. in 1797, B.D. in 1805, and D.D. in 1811. He was also one of the trustees of the city of Oxford charities, and was greatly and most generally respected, both in the University and the city.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Noble Henry De-la-Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, K.P., was administered to, in the London Court of Probate, by his brother, the Most Noble and Reverend John De-la-Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, as one of the next of kin, there being no executor named in the will, the Marchioness, the relict, having renounced the grant. The will is dated the 17th of August, 1852, and is written on a small sheet of note-paper, and witnessed by John Parkinson and William L. Farrer. The personal estate was sworn upon £70,000. He leaves Ford Castle, and the lands and estates in Northumberland, to the Marchioness for her life, her jointure being paid out of those estates; and also leaves to her the jewellery, plate, and money at the bankers. He bequeaths to his sister, the Countess Talbot, £1000 a year, to be a charge upon the Irish estates; and, subject thereto, he leaves the Irish estates to his brother, the present Marquis, as well as the estates in Northumberland and elsewhere on the decease of his wife, the Dowager Marchioness.

The will of Henry William De-la-Poer Beresford (Peirse), Esq., of Bedale Hall, Yorkshire, who died on the 24th of July, 1859, was proved in London by the widow and executrix, power being reserved to Marmaduke Wyvill, junior, Esq., and George John White Melville, Esq., the other executors. The personalty sworn upon £8000. The will is dated February 13, 1850. He has bequeathed to his wife the residence, household furniture, and effects, at Alsekew, with the carriages and such of the plate not having the arms and crest of Peirse; and bequeaths the estates at Bedale, together with the mansion, furniture, paintings, and the plate with the arms and crest of Peirse, to his son, grandson, and heirs male; every tenant in possession to bear and use the surname of Peirse after his own, and obtain a license for that purpose, and to quarter such arms with their own, and such plate to be heirlooms with the Bedale estate. The estates are under strict settlement. The trustees to give the next alternate presentation of Bedale to his brother, the Rev. John George Beresford; value, £1936.

The will of Colin Campbell, Esq., formerly Physician-General in the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment, was proved in London, by Major Lionel Percy Denham Eld, one of the executors. The personalty in England sworn upon £12,000. He has bequeathed his property principally amongst his sons and daughters, leaving a few legacies to his friends and relatives, and to his servants.

**SOLAR SPOT.**—Mr. E. J. Lowe writes from Scarborough, on the 21st instant, as follows:—"This evening, from six till seven p.m., there was a very large solar spot plainly visible to the naked eye. It was situated slightly above the sun's centre. The solar surface is particularly rich in large spots at the present time, and many of them can be seen with the aid of a small telescope. Last night, from 11h. 19m. till 11h. 50m. there were two perfect mock moons formed on the horizontal level of that luminary, and immediately without a halo of 22½ radius."

**CHESS AT THE ANTIPODES.**—A chess club has just been established at Patumahoe, a small settlement in the capital province of New Zealand, Auckland, forty miles in the bush; and although five or six families at present form the population, fifteen members were enrolled, and a tournament was decided upon to commence with. Perhaps a Staunton or a Morphy may yet come forth from this antipodean club to challenge their friends in England. It must be rare in a population of, at the outside forty persons, to find sixteen chess players, besides the female branches, many of whom are also players.—(From a Correspondent.)

**A MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.**—After the funeral of Lord Henry Seymour (which took place early in the morning of last Saturday, at Pere la Chaise, in his mother's vault, only attended by Lord Hertford, Vicomte Daru, and five members of the Jockey Club), his will was opened, and the hospitals of Paris were found to have inherited a rent-roll equal to £26,000 sterling per annum. As all this property came through his mother, the late Marchioness, England had no claim on it; indeed, the testator, born in Paris, never set foot on British soil in his life. Four favourite horses enjoy an annuity and exemption from saddle-work.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" has been densely crowded with visitors this week. The grand saloon, which had been closed in consequence of damage done to the furniture by some evil-disposed persons, being reopened for inspection. It is stated that no public intimation will be given as to the exact time of her departure from the Thames, in order to avoid the inconvenience which might arise from a crowded state of the river. Mr. J. O. Lever, M.P., on Wednesday sent in a final proposal to the directors. He offers to charter the vessel for £20,000, cash down, to coal her both ways, and to pay the port charges on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—Mr. F. C. Webb, an eminent engineer, has recently been making a number of experiments, with a view to ascertain the present electrical and mechanical state of the Atlantic cable, and the conclusion at which he has arrived is that a serious fault exists at about 263 statute miles from Valencia, and that the cable between that spot and the Irish shore is comparatively perfect. He has been unable to decide absolutely whether the cable is mechanically severed, but at the same time he thinks there is reason to believe that such is not the case. He is of opinion that if the fault which exists on this side, as well as that which which is said to have been discovered in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, could be removed the insulation would be so far improved as to render the cable again available for signalling.

NOVEL GEOGRAPHICAL TUTOR.—Mr. Porter, of Cumberland, has recently converted a level and verdant plain on his estate into a map of the world of great and singular interest. It really gives learners an expertness in geography much beyond what they acquire from books and maps. The spots about 360 yards in length from east to west, and 180 in breadth from north to south. It is inclosed by a wall of dwarf dimensions. Thirty-six marks are made on it (east and westwards), and eighteen on the north and south, fixing the degrees of longitude and latitude at ten degrees, or 600 miles asunder. Four pieces of oak timber are laid down, thirty feet long and eight inches square, with poles at the distance of three inches, or five miles from one another, thus making thirty-six inches a degree, and comprising in ten of them a distance of 600 miles. The scales afford an opportunity by cross log lines of determining particular towns and cities in the same manner as we operate with scale and compasses on paper. The continents and islands are made of turf, the sea is gravel, and the boundary is a border of box at particular places on this novel ocean of gravel; posts are set up indicating trade winds, currents, &c.

GEOLOGIC CONTRASTS.—The geologic diorama abounds in strange contrasts. When the curtain last rose upon our country we looked abroad over the amber-producing forests of the tertiary period, with their sunlit glades and brown and bosky recesses, and we saw, far distant on the skirts of the densely-wooded land, a fire-belching volcano, over-canopied by its cloud of smoke and ashes. And now, when the curtain again rises, we see the same tract occupied, far as the eye can reach, by a broad ocean, traversed by a pale milky line, that winds its dimpling way through the blue expanse, like a river through a meadow. That milky way of turbid water indicates the course of a deep-setting current that disturbs, far beneath, the impalpable mud of the chalk. Sailing molluscs career in their galleys of pearl over the surface of this middle depths; and far below, on its white floor, the sea-urchin creeps, and the spatangus burrows, and *erania* and *terebatulæ* have cast anchor, and the *Crista Galli* (or earinated oyster) opens its curiously plicated valves, carved with the zigzag mouldings of a Norman doorway, and the flower-like *marepate* expands its living petals. And, dim and distant in the direction of the future Grampians, we may spy a cloud-enveloped island; but such is its remoteness, and such the enveloping haze, that we can know little more than that it bears along its shores and on its middle heights a forest of nameless trees, unchronicled by the fossil botanist.—"Sketch-Book of Popular Geology," by Hugh Miller.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The various properties of the defunct Vauxhall were sold on Monday afternoon, chiefly at the lowest conceivable prices.

**AN EXPLOSION OF GAS**, causing injury to both person and property, occurred at Brompton on Saturday morning; and, as is too often the case in that description of casualty, it appears to have been the result of incautiously bringing a light into the room where an escape of gas was taking place. The roof was blown from the house, and a lampflame and several of the servants were seriously hurt.

**A HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONER**, Mr. William Rae, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, with reference to the death of a Mrs. Poole, of Hindon-street, Fimlico, whom he attended in her confinement. It appeared that the friends of the deceased doubted his qualification, and repeatedly requested to see his diploma, which he refused to produce. She died, after violent suffering. At the inquest Rae still produced no diploma, and the inference drawn is that he has none.

**OPENING OF A PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN MARYLEBONE.**—On Wednesday the ceremony of opening the first public drinking-fountain in Marylebone took place in the presence of a large number of the local gentry and the general public, Lord Rastock presiding. The site selected was the ancient gate in front of the Infirmary of the Marylebone Workhouse, which has been bricked up for some years. The fountain was erected at the expense of a benevolent lady, who did not wish her name to transpire.

**FESTIVAL AT THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.**—On Tuesday afternoon the officers, foremen, and labourers in the employ of this company, being members of the Provident and Library Funds, assembled with their wives and sisters, to the number of one thousand, to assist at the inauguration of a lecture-hall, reading-room, and library, which the directors have liberally erected in connection with the very comfortable cottages recently built for the convenience of those employed in the docks. The ceremony took place under a spacious marquee erected in a field adjoining the West India Dock, where the directors had kindly provided a handsome tea entertainment for the entire assembly. Some of the directors and their ladies were also present.

**THE NEW HORTICULTURAL GARDENS AT KENSINGTON GORE.**—Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881 having conceded a satisfactory alteration in the claims objected to by the Horticultural Society, the Council have passed the following resolution:—"That the terms of her Majesty's Commissioners be accepted as the basis of a lease, and that the Society's solicitors be instructed to act for the Society in its preparatory work." It may now, therefore, be considered certain that the West-end is to have the beautiful garden contemplated. The subscription is reported as going on most satisfactorily, about £28,000 having been already tendered to the Council.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 917 boys and 864 girls (in all 1781 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1555. The deaths have decreased since the last of the two hot weeks (July 17th-23rd) from 1605 to 1188, but still exceed by nearly 200 the weekly deaths in June. In the corresponding weeks of 1849 and 1854, 2230 and 1883 of the people perished; but the deaths in the corresponding weeks of other years, after due correction for the increase of population, were 1185. 140 persons, of whom 63 were of an age 20-40, died of consumption, one person was murdered, and five committed suicide.

**ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY** was made on Saturday last against John Edward Buller, who had until recently carried on business as a solicitor and scrivener at 56, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the firm of Smart and Buller. His liabilities, it is stated, exceed £100,000, £50,000 of which consist of breaches of trust; but this sum, it is supposed, will not represent half the bankrupt's delinquencies. He absconded on the 5th inst., since when nothing has been heard of him. His partner, Mr. Smart, has not been in the slightest degree connected with the bankrupt in his fraudulent transactions, the bankrupt having been sole trustee, and had the sole conduct of the funds he has misappropriated. The assets, it is said, will depend upon the result of several Chancery suits, which will have to be decided before the extent of the bankrupt's interest in various properties can be ascertained. The bankrupt, who is of a highly respectable family in the south-west of England, had a private residence at Enfield; and, besides his legal business, had traded as a brickmaker.

**TRIAL OF DR. SMETHEURST.**—This trial at the Central Criminal Court was brought to a conclusion on Friday evening (as recorded in our second edition last week) after lasting five days. The Judge's charge to the jury occupied eight hours in delivery. The jury took forty minutes in considering their verdict, which was one of "Wilful Murder." After Smetheurst was found guilty he made a long statement, declaring his innocence, and mentioning matters in exculpation, which the Lord Chief Baron declared were contradicted by witnesses on oath, and by the written statements of Smetheurst himself. After sentence had been passed Smetheurst exclaimed, "I declare that Dr. Julius is my murderer." I declare before God that I am innocent!" It is pretty generally thought that the medical evidence was not sufficiently clear against the prisoner to warrant the verdict, and strenuous efforts are being made to obtain a commutation of the sentence.

**OPENING OF THE ALBERT INSTITUTION.**—On Wednesday afternoon the Albert Institution, Gravel-lane, Blackfriars-road, was opened by the Lord Mayor. The Rev. Joseph Brown, the indefatigable Rector of the parish, has long felt the necessity of doing something towards the reformation of the neighbourhood, and he at length succeeded in establishing the Albert Institution, with a view to the accomplishment of that object. This institution includes not only infant, ragged, and Sunday schools, but also a reading-room, lending library, baths, washhouses, and cheap dormitories. The Lord Mayor arrived at three o'clock, and, after going over the institution, went through the ceremony of declaring it opened in the schoolroom, where a numerous audience was assembled. Lord Rastock read an address, thanking the Lord Mayor for his attendance, and setting forth the general objects of the scheme. After some remarks from the Lord Mayor and the Rev. Joseph Brown, and some singing by the children, the company partook of a cold collation served in the upper storey, at which the Lord Mayor presided, and at which various toasts, including, of course, "Prosperity to the Albert Institution," were given.

**FORESTERS' FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—On Tuesday morning some thousands of the followers of "Bold Robin Hood" treated themselves to an official visit to the Crystal Palace. The extraordinary appearance of the men as they passed through the streets of London attracted much attention. Many of the leaders were dressed in cocked hats, green coats, and stage boots, while many of them wore on their backs a singular preparation of sheepskin, to indicate that they were "shepherds," a title of honour conferred upon those who have passed through the principal offices of the order, such as "woodwards," "rangers," &c. Others who were less extensively decorated carried flags indicating their respective lodges; and when one procession happened to meet another at a turning the fraternisation which took place was something wonderful. In order to accommodate the vast numbers who were expected to visit the Palace the gates were thrown open as early as half-past eight o'clock, and from that time, during the whole of the morning, the Foresters flocked in by thousands, special trains having been started from London-bridge and Fimlico every few minutes, in order that there might not be an undue crush. Many of the lodges round Camberwell, Peckham, Norwood, and the neighbourhood walked in procession to the Palace. An abundance of out-door amusements were provided. We have been furnished with the particulars of the viands consumed by the bold Foresters at this festival. We find that there were 8 tons of meat; 51,314 lb. bread; 330 barrels draught ale and porter; 870 dozen bottled beer; 14,780 quarts tea, coffee, and chocolate; 2470 quarts milk; 46 Cheddar cheeses; 404 lb. fresh butter; 350 lb. salt; 15 cases eggs; 213 lb. mustard; 31,000 pence at 1d.; 350 ice puddings; 240 dozen various pastry; 500 Crystal Palace puddings; 8000 ditto cakes; 2340 Bath buns; 1½ ton of fine loaf sugar; 850 dozen soda-water, gingerade, and lemonade. More than 700 persons were employed in the refreshment department. As many as 63,181 persons were present, the largest number, we believe, ever assembled at Sydenham in one day.

**THE STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT.**—A meeting of the executive committee of the Central Association of Employers was held on Tuesday. Messrs. Trollope and Sons reported that their firm had now 127 men at work, the ordinary operatives of the building trades, all of whom had gone in under the declaration. They thought they might fairly consider themselves as having resumed work; and, that being so, they saw no objection to the employers opening their shops at once. After some discussion on the subject, it was unanimously resolved "That it would be inexpedient to reopen the shops until the Messrs. Trollope had an adequate number of men in all the branches of the building trades." The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday. On Tuesday evening the adjourned meeting of trades delegates, convened last week for the purpose of considering the present strike and lock-out in the building trade was held. There was a number of delegates from various trades present. Mr. Potter, secretary to the Conference of United Building Trades, entered into an explanation of the state of the movement up to the present time. Several of the delegates followed, speaking of the support of their trade associations in the nine hours movement, and strongly condemning the "obnoxious document." The shoemakers' delegates said they were supporting a strike of their own trade at Oldham, but still they were determined to make a levy for the builders. The secretary of the engineers said that they proposed to give £1000 towards the movement. The grant had been agreed to by the executive committee, and only wanted the sanction of the general body. Other promises of support followed, and the meeting again adjourned. There are signs of discontent already manifesting themselves among the men as they begin to feel the pinch of poverty. Their funds appear to be running short, and at the pay-day last week a considerable deduction was made from the scanty sum previously allowed them; but agents have been sent down to different parts of the country to collect subscriptions among their fellow-workmen; and the spirits of the men on strike are buoyed up with the hope that the treasury will be speedily replenished.



## LITERATURE.

## THE LIFE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.—Low and Co., Ludgate-hill.

Considering that a great deal of the interest of the recent war in Italy grouped itself around Garibaldi and his flying corps, this work can hardly be called a satisfactory account of this celebrated chieftain. It consists of two parts; the first is "A Life of Garibaldi," written by himself; with Sketches of his Companions in Arms, and is translated by his friend and admirer, Theodore Dwight, author of "A Tour in Italy in 1821," and "The Roman Republic of 1849." The first part is understood to have been written during a long convalescence, while Garibaldi was residing in retirement in 1849, just before his voyage to New York, and the "Sketches of his Companions in Arms" were written in 1850, while he was residing at Staten Island, and most of the time employed in daily labour in the candle manufactory of his countryman and friend, Signor Meucci. The period embraced in the story of his life begins with his childhood at Nice, takes him through his early career as a sailor in the Mediterranean and the Brazilian waters, and gives a sufficiently graphic account of his career as soldier, seaman, and statesman in the war in South America between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, of the origin of which a statement is given as probably estimated from the Montevideo point of view, which side was espoused by Garibaldi. There is much personal narrative, interspersed with the history of the public affairs in which the partisan chief was engaged, which is not without interest as affording a clue to the character of a man who has made himself so remarkable. But, as the story, as told by himself, ceases at the point when he returned to Italy on the breaking out of the Revolution in 1848, and is there taken up by the very fragmentary and inconsequent narrative of Mr. Dwight, it is not difficult to surmise that most readers will be inclined to question the good faith of a book which professes to give a life of a man whose fame is European, and practically omits an account of his actions in Europe! Even the apologies of the translator-author cannot justify so broken and irregular a throwing together of rough materials, which scarcely reach to the dignity of an appendix to the tale of the transatlantic career of Garibaldi! Without this book, however, we know enough of its subject to indorse the opinion of Mr. Dwight when he says, "If there be any personage in history distinguished by extraordinary conduct and gallantry in the field, and who through a long military career has been clearly proved to have derived extraordinary courage, fortitude, magnanimity, and generosity from the pure influences of domestic life; if there be on record a distinct and decided testimony to any military hero declaring that he has been stimulated to fight and conquer, to spare foes, and forgive offences, to expose life, and to sacrifice ease and fortune, friends and country, in order to defend the weak and oppressed, and whose life has shown that this and not ambition, a spirit of adventure, or the love of gold or blood, has been his motive, in a greater degree than Garibaldi: when and where did such a man live, and what was his name?"

THE ITALIAN WAR, 1848-49.  
By the late HENRY LUSHINGTON. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

This is a republication of two essays which originally appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, the subject of which was the Italian war of 1848-49; and a third, which was published in the *British Quarterly Review*, entitled, "The Last Italian Poet," being a critical review of the writings of a Tuscan poet, Giuseppe Giusti, whose name is not equally familiar in this country with that of authors stated to be in every respect his inferior, but whose reputation in Italy is great and universal. The writer, Mr. Henry Lushington, was a gentleman who, comparatively little known to the public, was endowed with most of the attributes which go to the building up of name and fame. The biographical account of his life prefixed to the essays, written by one who evidently knew him well, even making every allowance for the partiality of friendship, presents us with the history of a highly-gifted and highly-accomplished man, whose opportunities for distinguishing himself were not happy or well adapted to his idiosyncrasy. The narrative of his career up to the time of his appointment to the post of Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta in 1847, until his death in 1855, is a singularly interesting sketch of a life full of ardent aspirations, and productive of many fruits, towards the appreciation of which the present publication will very greatly contribute. Mr. Lushington was instructed by the Colonial Office to make inquiries during his outward journey into the local and municipal administration of Italy. No doubt his researches into the matter tended to foster in him the eager interest which he took in all the revolutionary and warlike movements which agitated the world, and Italy in particular, in 1848 and 1849. The result of these feelings and tendencies was in part the composition of the essays now brought in a collected form before the public. A scholar, a poet, a politician—not wholly a theoretical one—a laborious and far-seeing administrator, a fluent speaker, and a ready and practised writer, it need hardly be said that the essays of Mr. Lushington are as nearly masterpieces of their kind as possible. Indeed, coupled with the biography so genially and affectionately rendered by Mr. George Stovin Venables, this is just one of those kind of books that come on us with a freshness and a surprise which is exceedingly pleasant in its way. Judging from some of the statements in the introductory notice of the author we should imagine that there are very excellent materials for a further publication of Mr. Lushington's writings.

## THE ITALIAN CAUSE. Chapman and Hall.

This volume, which does not bear the author's name, professes to be a history of the Italian cause and its hopes, and Italy's appeal to a free nation. Its pages are stated to be offered to the attention of the British public in the conviction that the Italian question is not yet withdrawn either from the influence of public opinion or the action of European statesmanship. It is asserted that it is a mistake to suppose that this question is settled by the agreement between the Emperors at Villafranca; that points of the utmost importance remain open for discussion; and it is by no means clear that even the outline agreed upon is understood by France and Austria in the same way. The settlement, it is argued, is one which admits of such opposite developments, that there is abundant room for differences and disputes which, once arising, must inevitably involve an appeal to the general opinion of Europe, possibly even to arms. Independently of all this the Italian question, it is urged, is one that cannot be settled by any two men. There are other parties to that question: first, the Italian people, firm in their inextinguishable hatred of Austrian despotism, and determined in their resolution that one day or other Italy shall be free; secondly, the Powers of Europe, which are parties to the European

settlement by which the present arrangements have been confirmed. It is affirmed that the extraordinary events of Villafranca do not supersede the necessity of informing the public opinion of Europe, or of an appeal on behalf of the true cause of suffering Italy to the sympathies of free and happy England. This last is the main clue to the publication of the work—namely, to appeal to the sympathies of the English people, to excite the discussion of the wrongs of Italy in the British Senate, and to call everywhere upon Englishmen to give to the cause of liberty the benefit of their favourable feeling and opinion. With this view the prevailing tone of Austrian influence and institutions in Italy, the political divisions of that country, the policy of Austria from 1815 to 1848, and the influence of that policy in the establishment of a free Constitution in Piedmont, are sketched rapidly but vigorously. The events of 1847-48-49 are reviewed, and the relative positions of Austria and Italy, and Sardinia in particular, are narrated as bearing on the character of the Italian population and its fitness for liberty and the effects of the Austrian system in Italy. The events of 1859 are then taken up, the character of Louis Napoleon is dealt with on the whole fairly, though favourably, and the details to be insisted on in any settlement of the Italian question are sufficiently elaborated. The text, the be-all and end-all of the argument, however, is that even now no settlement of Italy can be made that does not expel Austria. Apart from a good deal of intrinsic value, the publication has the manifest advantage of being exceedingly well timed.

## THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. By ALFRED MICHELS. Chapman and Hall.

The preface to this book is dated "Paris, May, 1859," and the name

has only to turn to any section of the subjects treated of and he will find himself enlightened and made to understand that about which he knew nothing before. This alone is a proof of the satisfactory result of the plan of the work. We think no better could be given. Of the variety of the information it contains the above lengthy list does not afford an adequate idea: there is a great deal more, besides. In the present edition the manual has been revised, and the information brought down to the present time; while by extensive additions, it has in several respects been rendered almost a new work. Lastly, it should be stated that the volume can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

## COOPER'S NOVELS. New Edition. Low and Co., London. W. A. Townsend and Co., New York.

We have received several copies of a new issue of the works of fiction of Fenimore Cooper the American novelist, which are excellent specimens of neatness and completeness in their getting up. Nothing can be better than the type and paper; the illustrations are much above the average in execution, if they are not very striking in design; and the binding is evidently intended to cause the books to be laid ornamentally on drawing-room tables. Each tale is comprised in one volume, in what we may venture, since the use of the word has acquired high sanction, to call a handy size and shape. "The Spy," "The Pioneer," "The Bravo," and "Wyandotté," are contained in the volumes before us.

## THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. Routledge, London and New York.

The thirteenth volume of the "National Cyclopaedia of Useful Knowledge" has been recently published by Messrs. Routledge. It contains a supplement, which is intended to, and as far as we have been able to judge does, supply the omissions which have occurred in the body of the work, the additions running from A to Z, in alphabetical order. It may, perhaps, be as well to state that the "National Cyclopaedia" was originally founded on the "Penny Cyclopaedia," a work which occupied thirteen years in passing through the press, and on which an outlay of £40,000 in literature and engravings alone was incurred. On its completion the present publication of twelve volumes was undertaken by the same proprietor, the first volume appearing in 1847 and the last in 1851. In the present rapid growth of, and the mutations in, science, art, and all the subjects with which a work of this kind has to deal, it is necessary to endeavour to keep its matter abreast of the time, and it has been thought advisable to issue a thirteenth, or supplementary volume, bringing the work down to the present moment. This supplement contains no less than 2700 articles, and its form—a small and conveniently sized octavo—makes it portable and easy of reference.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. Eighth Edition. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

The third volume of the eighth edition of this stupendous work, which is now in course of issue by Messrs. Black, has reached us. The subject matter runs in alphabetical sequence from Anatomy to Astronomy. With regard to all the subjects, as we have before

stated, the matter is rewritten by the ablest professors of each department, and brought down to the very latest discoveries and improvements. In appearance, and in all the accessories for which the publishers are immediately responsible, the book is calculated for the most special and well-appointed library.

## THE DOG, IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By STONEHENGE. Longman and Co.

The author of this work is so completely identified with the greyhound world that the reader would be led to expect that the Ranters, the Blue Lights, and the Sunbeams, and all their kith and kind would claim a lion's portion of it. Such, however, is not the case; they just occupy a sufficiently extra space to show that the author has a warm corner in his heart for them; and every other kind of the *genus canis* has his history told by him, and his peculiar features delineated by Wells. The descriptions are pithy and agreeable, and the drawings especially good—many of them pet dogs from one toy kennel.

On the subject of hounds the writer might have said more, and, in fact, the meagreness on this head we consider the weak point of the work. The most interesting part of the greyhound descriptions is the tracing of the bulldog cross through four generations, and here Mr. Wells has done his part admirably, though, but for his high accuracy, it would have been difficult to see how the very mongrel-looking animal which came from the first cross should be the grandsire of Hysteries in the third. Sir James Boswell's notion of this cross was to give endurance, but, in these instances, the greyhounds showed fine speed, but a sad inability to stay. There is another very smart picture of an animal, between a dog and a fox, which spit like a kitten till it was eight months old, and would often run away to a cover, and stay there till hunger forced it back to the society of man. This proves very much what the shepherds of the Pyrenees say, that their sheep-dog puppies strain in twenty-nine instances out of thirty to the wolf, and in all such crosses the characteristics of the wild animal will be found to predominate. At present it has not been proved whether two animals so crossed will breed, and the inquiry is rather an interesting one. The book, which contains a copious pharmacopoeia, is beautifully got up, and promises to be one of standard reference.

## "THE MOTHER'S HOPE." BY J. W. HAYNES.

THIS pleasing little picture was exhibited at the British Institution in the spring, and has since been selected by one of the prize-holders of the London Art-Union. A mother nursing a baby or performing its toilet for bed, is no very new subject, and for its effect depends mainly upon the mode of treatment and the talent bestowed upon it. Mr. Haynes, in the work before us, has been successful in the cheerful aspect which pervades it, and its happy freedom from affectation. As for the "Mother's Hope," he is a perfect model of babydom, and would take the prize at any baby-show in the kingdom. The flesh is admirably modelled, and the laughing face the picture of health and good-humour. The elder child, seated by her mother's side, is a pleasing addition to the group, which wears an unmistakable air of content, comfort, and amiability.

## A MANUAL OF COMMERCE. By W. A. WATERSTON, Accountant. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

This is a compendium, in every sense of the word, of reckoning tables, including tables for fractional rates per £1, quarter, acre, and hundredweight; British, foreign, and colonial monies, weights and measures; foreign exchanges, with the law of bills of exchange; exchange tables, simple interest tables, compound interest, annuities and life assurance; with rules, cases, and tables. It also contains an extensive collection of short commercial forms, and a glossary of terms in trade and finance. The object of the work is stated to be to furnish a concise manual of reference for the mercantile classes, especially in figure-work. An uninitiated and unmercantile person



"THE MOTHER'S HOPE."—BY J. W. HAYNES.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ART-UNION OF LONDON, SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERY.



## MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

ALL those persons who frequent this great city, and have, during the last month or two, experienced the evils arising from the present condition of the Thames, cannot fail to be interested in the progress of the works which are now being constructed in order to purify its waters.

It is quite true that London is the best drained city in the world, and that the construction of from four to five hundred miles of sewers within the last seven or eight years, in addition to the thousand miles of sewers which previously existed, has tended greatly to improve the sanitary condition of our back streets and by-ways, which form the haunts of the poorer classes, and it is estimated that 200,000 cesspools have of late years been removed from beneath our dwellings, and thus many houses that were previously scarcely habitable have been rendered wholesome. Thus far we have done well, and it would appear that we have at the same time been fully alive to the fact that these sanitary operations tended to the pollution of our noble river, for all have acknowledged the necessity for some great scheme which should relieve poor Father Thames of the humiliating duty which he is now required to perform; but, unfortunately, so many schemes were propounded, that year after year was wasted in controversy, and nothing was done. Indeed, we may fairly assume that if the river had not itself cried loudly for relief, we might still have been debating as to the means by which the cure could most advantageously have been effected, instead of progressing as we now are with remedial measures.

It was about this time last year that Parliament placed in the hands of the Metropolitan Board of Works the means for carrying out the plans which were designed by Mr. Bazalgette, their engineer, in the year 1854, and which have since that period been open to the criticism of the engineering profession and the public generally, and the details of which have thus, from time to time, been modified and improved.

Mr. Bazalgette's scheme proposes, by constructing three arterial lines of sewers on the north side of the Thames, converging to one point at the River Lea, and passing thence side by side in one large embankment to Barking Creek, to divert the sewage

from the Thames; and, should it not be possible to make it available for agriculture, to cast it away at a point fourteen miles below London-bridge, at high water, so that the ebb tide may carry it

neath it, so that on occasions of heavy rains and thunderstorms, the surplus will flow over weirs provided for the purpose (into and through the storm channels) into the River Lea.

twelve miles lower, or twenty-six miles below London-bridge; and similarly to deal with the sewage on the south side of the river.

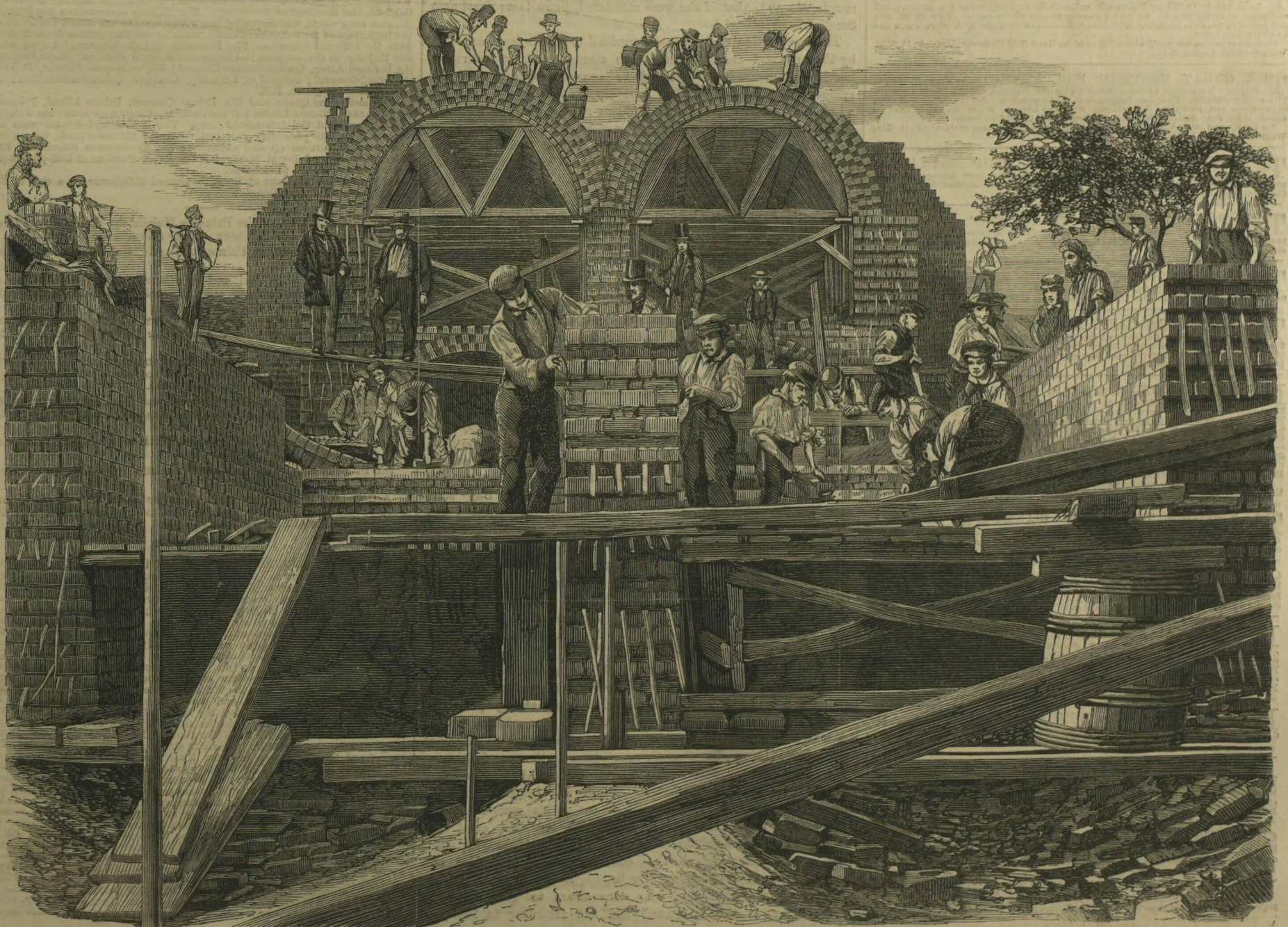
The three lines on the north side he calls the high-level, the middle-level, and the low-level sewers. The two former will discharge their waters by gravitation, and the contents of the latter will be raised by steam-engines and pumps.

Early in the present year Mr. Moxon obtained the contract for the high-level sewer, at a price considerably within Mr. Bazalgette's estimate; and the rapidity with which the works have been conducted, as well as their substantial and lasting quality, are equally creditable to Mr. Moxon and to Mr. Cooper, the resident engineer. The work already executed is valued at over £50,000, and includes the construction of about 9000 feet of sewer or tunnel, varying in size from ten to twelve feet in diameter, 2000 rods of brickwork, 200,000 cubic yards of excavation, and 10,000 cubic yards of concrete, and it gives employment to upwards of two thousand artificers and labourers.

These tunnels being generally underground, it is not often that an opportunity is afforded of presenting a view of the works, which are now opened in various localities between the River Lea and Hackney. Our Engraving (from a photograph by Mr. F. Thompson) represents the works immediately beyond the junction of the high and middle level gravitating sewers at a point between the North London Railway and the River Lea, near Old Ford, Bow, where these sewers emerge from high ground into the valley of the Lea, preparatory to being carried over that river by an iron aqueduct, and by an embankment across the West Ham and Barking marshes. Each of these tunnels is large enough to carry off the maximum flow of sewage which will arise from the calculated prospective increase of the population of London many years hence, together with a fall of rain upon the area drained equal to a quarter of an inch deep in twenty-four hours, in addition to that which is absorbed and evaporated; but each sewer is also provided with a storm-overflow or safety-channel underneath it, so that on occasions of heavy rains and thunderstorms, the surplus will flow over weirs provided for the purpose (into and through the storm channels) into the River Lea.



BLACK SWANS AND THEIR YOUNG, AT CULVERS, SURREY, THE SEAT OF S. GURNEY, ESQ., M.P.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 216.



MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE TUNNELS FROM WICK LANE, NEAR OLD FORD, BOW, LOOKING WESTWARD.







## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

Restorations are being carried out, under Mr. Scott, on St. Sepulchre's Church, Snow-hill.

The foundation-stone of St. Peter's District Schools, Newton-in-Makerfield, was laid on Tuesday, by Mrs. W. J. Legh, of Lyme Hall, Cheshire.

Christ Church, Blackburn, which has been erected chiefly through the instrumentality of the Hopwood family, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of the diocese.

The plans for the new residence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in Gloucester, are so far completed that the works will be shortly commenced.

In the recent list of successful candidates in the open competition for the civil service of India, out of forty names, there are nine members of the University of Cambridge, and twelve of Oxford.

The Bishop of London has appointed Mr. John Hassard to be his Lordship's "private and assistant secretary," in the room of the Rev. A. H. Stillwell.

Oxford, it is expected, will be unusually full in October, the matriculations at the various colleges and halls already being numerous. Besides the Prince of Wales, among those who will go into residence in October are the youthful Duke of St. Alban's and Earl Brownlow.

On Thursday week the third annual meeting of the Vale of Aylesbury Church Choral Association took place at Aylesbury, and was attended with increased success, both in the numbers that assembled and in the arrangements that were made for their accommodation.

The Right Rev. Dr. Carr, Rector of Bath, and late Bishop of Bombay, is now lying in a precarious condition, having experienced more than one paralytic seizure. He tendered his resignation of the Rectory of Bath some days ago, when, by the advice of his physician, he abandoned the hope of resuming the active discharge of his duties.

At St. John's Church, Clapham-rise, on Sunday morning, the congregation had assembled for the usual eleven o'clock service, but there was no clergyman to officiate, and, after waiting nearly half an hour, they began gradually to disperse. Ultimately the churchwardens, after sending in all directions, were enabled to obtain aid from a neighbouring church, and prayers only were read at a quarter to twelve to the remaining few.

At the election of a Proctor for the Archdeaconry of Lewes, prior to the new Convocation for the province of Canterbury, two candidates presented themselves—namely, the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., Prebendary of Chichester and Vicar of Trent, and the Rev. William Anthony Fitz-Hugh, M.A., Rector of Street, Sussex. The votes having been equal, a prescript for a new election has been issued; and Sir Henry Thompson has been returned, having received a majority of thirteen votes over his opponent.

A memorial subscribed by about eighty members of the East Church, Aberdeen, has been laid before the Kirk Session objecting to the proposed change of posture from sitting to standing during praise. As the change was to be adopted only if unanimity prevailed in regard to it, the Session resolved that no change should take place. A correspondent of the *Aberdeen Herald* says that 1920 and upwards of the congregation were in favour of the proposed change, while only eighty were against it.

The *Dorset Chronicle* gives an account of a great ecclesiastical-masonic ceremony at Bridport—the first "grand lodge" of "the Right Worshipful Joseph Gundry, Esq.," Provincial Grand Master of Dorset. The "brethren," we are told, marched to Allington Church, to "the well-known strain of the Masonic Anthem," and entered the body of the church to the music of the Royal Anthem. The service, which was read by "Brother the Rev. J. B. Ferris," commenced by the singing of a masonic hymn, and a "truly masonic sermon" was preached by "Brother the Rev. H. Rawlinson," who wore a chaplain's collar and badge of the order, from the text, "Solomon built Him an house."

**PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. F. H. Burdett to be Rector and Vicar of Donnaghta, Clonfert; Rev. C. E. Mills to be Rector and Vicar of Kilcockinny, Clonfert. *Rectories:* The Rev. A. M. W. Christopher to St. Aldate, Oxford; Rev. H. P. Marshall to Stratton-Strawless, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. F. Rouch, Minor Canon of Canterbury, to Littlebourne; Rev. J. Bowen to Lyonshall, near Kingston, Herefordshire; Rev. R. B. Eyre to Killinane (or Kithomas), Kilmadogh, Chaplains: The Rev. A. Henderson to H. M. Forces; Rev. T. R. Shore to Mountjoy Government Prison, Dublin; Rev. D. Stuart to Smithfield Prison, Dublin. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. Lincoln to Beresford Episcopal Chapel, Walsworth; Rev. R. Sedgwick to Dent, Yorkshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. A. Cazenove to St. Mark, Reigate; Rev. A. W. Mason to St. John, Moulsham, Chelmsford.

**MEMORIAL TO THE LATE COUNTESS OF WILTON.**—Shortly after the decease of the late Countess of Wilton, which occurred in December, a subscription was commenced by the inhabitants of Prestwich and the neighbourhood for the purpose of providing a suitable memorial to mark the esteem and regard in which she was held. At a meeting held in the parish church on the 3rd of January it was decided that the memorial should consist of an east window to be put up in the parish church, and that a Sunday school should be erected in connection with St. Margaret's Church, Rozen-lane. Up to the present time the amount subscribed for the objects named, in various sums ranging from fifty guineas to one penny, is nearly £900, the spontaneous offerings of those who had opportunities of witnessing the life and good deeds of the late Countess. Messrs. Travis and Mangnall are the architects, who have made the plans for the school, which is to be of stone, in the Decorated or Second Pointed style. In the building there will be two school-rooms, one for boys and the other for girls, and each apartment will be 35 feet long by 26 feet wide. Last Saturday afternoon the corner-stone of the school-house was laid in the presence of a large number of persons.

**LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.**—The following statement with reference to the progress of the restoration of Llandaff Cathedral has lately been issued by the Dean and Chapter:—"The recurrence of their annual meeting at Peterfield induces the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff to present to the friends who have kindly assisted them in the restoration of the cathedral a record of their proceedings during the past year, while they venture, at the same time, to ask from others aid towards the completion of an undertaking which is of general interest. Since their last report the work has been steadily pursued. In the ruined portion of the nave the arcade has been repaired, the clerestory has been reconstructed, the outward walls of the north and south aisles have been rebuilt with appropriate buttresses and windows. The western front has been restored. The timbers of the roof are already placed both on the nave and aisles, and contracts have been entered into for covering the whole structure during the present season; while the southern tower has been in part rebuilt, but must be left in an unfinished state until the receipt of additional funds may justify the outlay which will yet be required ere it can reach its destined height. The ruin, however, is a ruin no longer; and it is hoped that the subscriptions already promised may suffice to secure the execution of the essential portions of the work in view; but a considerable sum will still be needed to complete the restoration. The roof of the eastern portion of the side aisles must be reconstructed, and their floors must be laid with encaustic tile. The northern tower has to be again crowned with a lofty perforated parapet. The stalls and fittings of the choir have yet to be provided. The monuments must be repaired. The chapter-room requires a new roof as well as internal repair, while an organ must be purchased, itself an item involving a large expenditure. The Dean and Chapter, however, have no doubt as to the ultimate result; and the kindness and liberality shown in past years satisfy their minds that ere long the cathedral church of Llandaff will have entirely regained its original character, and that the reproach which its ruined tower and roofless walls have hitherto cast on this wealthy diocese will soon be rolled away. A few more efforts and the work, which once seemed all but impracticable, will be fully and finally accomplished. The Dean and Chapter present a statement of their receipts and expenditure, and earnestly request the assistance of those who have not as yet contributed towards the undertaking. Estimated cost of restoration, £10,000; subscriptions promised, £2497 9s. 3d.

The amount of money remitted by settlers in North America, for assisted emigration of their friends in the United Kingdom, from 1848 to 1858, inclusive, was £10,409,610.

The library of the late Baron de Humboldt, bequeathed by him to his old valet, has been purchased for 40,000 thalers, the Vienna journals state, by Lord Bloomfield, English Minister at Berlin.

**THE INDIAN LOAN** was tendered for on Tuesday. The amount required is £5,000,000, but the offers exceeded £6,000,000, at the minimum price fixed by the Government—97. Immediately afterwards it advanced to a premium of 1 per cent, but closed at ½. The operation has therefore been perfectly successful.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A WEDDING.**—A young workman and workwoman, having married at Saint Gall, in Switzerland, a few days ago, went with their friends to a public-house to enjoy the wedding-feast. When the mirth and fun were at their height the report of a gun was heard, and the young husband, to the consternation of the party, was struck in the head by a ball, and fell dead. The same ball, before hitting him, grazed his wife's neck, and, after passing through his head, lodged in the shoulder of one of the guests, wounding him rather seriously. It turned out that the fatal shot was fired by a workman named Boppert, but quite unintentionally. He being a friend of the newly-married couple, and being about to join the wedding-party, of which his wife was one, fired his gun in their honour, but by mistake he charged it with a ball cartridge instead of with one of simple powder. Boppert was so affected at the fatal event that the day after he drowned himself.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"LE PARDON DE PARIS" has been by no means an unsuccessful composition. M. Louis Blanc, however, calls it a composition with the author's great creditors, the French nation. As we ventured to anticipate, large numbers of persons exiled for political offences, or who were afraid of coming under the provisions of the law of public safety, hail the edict with satisfaction, and will avail themselves of the permission to return to France; but many of the more distinguished opponents of the Napoleonic dynasty decline to accept the grace. M. Victor Hugo, who always "goes in" for effect, writes three fierce sentences, announcing that "he shall return to France when Liberty returns thither," and, of course, is unable to fix a date for leaving Jersey. M. Louis Blanc, a guest whom England may be proud to retain, and whose pathetic earnestness is not less remarkable than his good taste, writes a graceful and temperate letter, stating his conviction that the amnesty is all that at the moment the Emperor can grant, though much more is due from him, and that there are many Frenchmen who can fittingly accept the license proffered, though there are others who can better serve their own country by remaining in a country where thought and action are free. It is of determined but thoughtful men like M. Louis Blanc that the most dangerous enemies to arbitrary power are made—of theatrical declaimers, the more that a dynasty has as its foes the better for it, inasmuch as they deter men of dignity from taking side with them. The exiled Generals might have returned long ago, had they chosen, and therefore we may presume that the amnesty will make no difference in their conduct. The journalists whose "warnings" have been taken off have, generally speaking, abstained from any violence of gratitude for what at best they must consider the non-persistence in a wrong.

Italian affairs seem at a dead lock, but in reality all is working well for Italy, if she be true to herself. Neither the mother of Robert I., nor Francis V., nor Leopold II. will be again accepted by Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, unless force of arms compel submission. And whose arms are to do it? Austria insists on the restoration of her tools, but will scarcely be permitted to go to war to replace them. The Pope, luckily, refuses to be the Head of the Confederation unless they are replaced, and is doubtless prepared to order three massacres like the Perugian wickedness in order to bring his erring children to their knees. Europe will not permit this; but it is well that his Holiness' humane views should be made known. France is supposed to be engaged in devising a solution for the difficulty; but the longer the Fabian system prevails the stronger will Italy be in methods of her own. The desire of the liberated provinces is to be united to Sardinia. Austria will resist, this à l'outrance, but may be brought to assent to the formation of a separate kingdom. And who shall be King? If the Tuileries be not wronged, there is a suggestion ready in answer to that question, and the Princess Clotilde hath a good guess at such suggestion. Good, however, seems destined to come out of all the agitation and complication.

But while the Pope declines, with characteristic disgust, to be the head of a free people in the South, his representatives in the North have no such scruples. It appears from the deliberate declaration of the Roman Catholic organs, in Ireland, that her Majesty's dominions are at this moment ruled by the Catholic Bishops. In order to give effect to a demonstration which is being made by the Catholic hierarchy upon the subject of national education, the supposed Ministers of the Crown, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, are calmly informed that "they hold office only by permission of that portion of the Irish representation whom the bishops influence, and rightly influence." English readers will smile contemptuously; but that such things should be written shows how irredeemably ignorant are the Ultramontanists of what English feeling is on the subject. A speech of twenty lines from Lord Palmerston, or any other English Premier, stating that the Papal "screw" was really "put on," and asking the nation whether it would be so governed; and the only fear would be that an indignant feeling would go too far, and a cry be raised for undoing the work of 1829. But as no such necessity will arise, and as the theatres are closing, we may thank the Ultramontane hierarchy for giving us a laugh.

No accident was ever, apparently, more fortunate for a prisoner than was the illness of the jurymen on the first attempt to try Dr. Smethurst. The trial was postponed until Parliamentary reports had ceased and political discussions became impossible, and now the newspapers are filled with letters and articles in which the guilt of Smethurst, the evidence adduced, the conduct of the Judge, and the propriety of letting the law take its course, are debated upon with every variety of treatment. Everybody writes, from the scientific and logical thinker, who marshals facts and reasons from them, down to the "excitable party," who can only reiterate the question whether we happen to live in the nineteenth century, and add "Pray, Sir, use your powerful pen," &c. Nor is the most foolish of these scribes (and that is saying a great deal) to be despised, for his motive is better than his brains, and it is a right thing that all Englishmen should be very jealous over the justice of their country. All is conceded against Smethurst except the fact that he poisoned Miss Banks. He is allowed to be knavish, greedy, cruel, and a liar, but it is contended that the evidence of poison is insufficient, and that the jury would have held it so but for the over-mastering management of the Chief Baron. It will be for Sir G. C. Lewis to decide; but if Smethurst's life be spared, he must in logic be instantly pardoned. It is curious that none of his advocates have thought it wise to insist on this. Yet he either poisoned Miss Banks or did not; if he did, no man ever better merited the cord; and, if he did not, he has done nothing that has yet become subject of trial.

Our big bell is now a fact, and a fact that gives out a sound upon which opinions are divided. Some folks say that its toll is as if a giant's funeral were being performed, and complain of its lugubrious note. Others say that an enormous bell must sound more awfully than any small ones, and that in a short time we shall get used to it, and like it. Our own notion, not confirmed, however, by recent examination, is that it is hung too rigidly to be as resonant as it might be. The clock battle still rages. It is clearly proved to be nobody's business to fix the hands, and the only wonder is how the clock got up at all.

The strike of the workmen is unstopped, and the want of wages is beginning to tell. We read of discontent and menace. Unhappily the suffering, which is certain, will fall hardest upon those who have no part in the quarrel—the wives and children. It has been well suggested that this is a case for an attempt, at least, on the part of the Fathers of the City to be mediators. The old Eldormen would have done it, why should not the Aldermen? A basin of turtle would be made even finer by the recollection that the eater had aided in refilling the poor wife's pudding-basin. *Maxima canamus.*

From Hamburg we learn that the senatorial families have abdicated their privileges, and a more democratic Constitution has been established.

subsided, it will not be necessary for her Majesty to alight, as her liege subjects have been compelled to do during the past fortnight, and make a circuit of half a mile through the city to accomplish a railway distance of 300 yards. From Perth the journey northwards will be made without stoppage, under conduct of the Scottish North-Eastern directors, to Bridge of Don, where the boiler will be replenished, and the run continued onwards to the city of Aberdeen, where her Majesty is timed to arrive at 1.55 p.m. The directors of the Decade Railway here present themselves to escort the Royal party along the bank of that pretty river to Banff, where the Royal carriages will be in attendance to convey her Majesty to her home in the Highlands. The general conduct of the railway journey will, as usual, be intrusted to Mr. Seymour Clarke.

**VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE BASS ROCK.**—On Saturday last his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Bass Rock, the celebrated insular crag near the mouth of the Firth of Forth and to Tantallon Castle, the ancient feudal stronghold which Scott has made famous in his poem of "Marmion." His Royal Highness, who was attended by his usual suite, left Edinburgh by the 10 a.m. express on the North British Railway, and reached the branch terminus at North Berwick shortly before eleven o'clock. Here the Prince was waited on by Sir Hew Dalrymple, the proprietor of the Bass and Tantallon, and by the Right Hon. Mr. Nisbet Hamilton, whose hospitality his Royal Highness had agreed to accept at Archerfield House from Saturday evening until Monday. The horses of the Prince and suite having been sent down beforehand, the whole party mounted and rode through the small seaport and fashionable bathing-place of North Berwick, which was gaily decorated with flags, triumphal arches, and floral designs. They were loudly cheered by the inhabitants and visitors, and were met at the Cross by the chief magistrate and council, who were presented to the Prince by Sir Hew Dalrymple. The party then rode about two miles eastward to Canty Bay, whence they embarked on board Sir Hew's yacht, the *Firefly*, which quickly scudded across the two miles of sea to the Bass, favoured by a fine breeze from the westward, which gave a lively motion to the yacht. The *Firefly*, followed by the *Louisa*, one of the gun-boats of her Majesty's ship *Edinburgh* (now stationed at Queensferry, thirty miles further up the Forth), sailed round the Bass Rock, and at twelve o'clock the Prince landed, under a salute from the *Louisa*, the Royal standard being, on a signal, hoisted to the summit of the rock. His Royal Highness seemed to enjoy the climb up the steep crag, which, to those unaided, requires the exercise of both hands and knees, and a steady head, to preserve one's balance upon its giddy heights, and against the gusty winds that constantly sweep round it. The Prince was conducted by Sir Hew Dalrymple over the remains of the fortress-prison that existed on the Bass up to the end of the seventeenth century—a fortress not intended for the protection of the coasts, but simply to keep the Bass, and which its assailants might starve but not storm, and a prison in whose cold and dismal dungeons many of the Presbyterian Nonconformists of the Restoration were confined in terrible seclusion. After enjoying some rifle practice on the Solan geese, which hover in myriads round the rock, and several of which were shot on the wing by the young Prince, the party ascended to the top of the rock, a perpendicular height of 425 feet above the level of the sea, and here, the day being sunny as well as clear, a magnificent view was obtained of the German Ocean, and of the Firth and its coast, from St. Abb's Head to the "east neuk of Fife." After spending about two hours in the examination of the rock and enjoyment of the scene the party partook of luncheon in the only habitable building on the rock, and about three o'clock they re-embarked and steered across to Tantallon, disembarking under the high cliffs which on three sides formed the defence of the old castle. After ascending the plateau and surveying the picturesque remains of the stronghold of the old Earls of Angus, the Prince and party remounted, and, passing through North Berwick and Dirleton, reached Archerfield House, the seat of Mr. Nisbet Hamilton, about five o'clock. His Royal Highness attended the parish church at Dirleton on Sunday, and on Monday returned to Holyrood.—From the fact that several gentlemen closely connected with the Prince of Wales have embarked at Liverpool this week for Canada, it has been inferred, not unreasonably, that his Royal Highness will shortly pay a visit to our North American colonies.

Her Majesty has bought Mr. Henry Tidey's large picture the "Feast of Roses," from which we made an engraving a few weeks back.

The Queen, on her late visit to the Victoria College, Jersey, commanded that a week's holiday should be added to the coming vacation of the college at Michaelmas.

The British Archaeological Association will hold its annual meeting this year at Newbury, from the 12th of September to the 17th inclusive. The Earl of Carnarvon is expected to preside.

On Saturday evening last the Lord Bishop of Columbia delivered a lecture in the Bury Townhall, on the History, Prospects, and Present Condition of the Colony of Columbia. A resolution pledging the meeting to support the Columbia mission was carried unanimously. On Sunday morning the Bishop preached in the parish church, Bury, in support of the mission, and in the afternoon at Bolton.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Ireland, Mr. Norris, M.P. for Abingdon, &c., were entertained by James Morrell, Esq., at Culham, at dinner, on Thursday evening. The party comprised many of the civic authorities and residents of Oxford, which city the right hon. gentleman now represents.

Melons have this year been very abundant, and of good quality. In the neighbourhood of the little town of Cavallon (Vaulx) as many as 5,500,000 have been sold. Although the wholesale price of them in that neighbourhood was only about 2s. 6d. the dozen, some growers have made a profit of 2s. 6d.

The Duke of Northumberland has presented a donation of 1000 bottles of sherry to the Seaman's Hospital for the use of the patients on board the *Dreadnought*, off Greenwich. The ship was formerly the *Coladonia*, 120 guns, of which the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord Algonquin Percy, was Captain when he fought in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, and witnessed the fall of Genoa.

**A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.**—At the Theatre du Palais Royal, about a year ago, was a young actress only seventeen years of age, and remarkably handsome; but in spite of her youth and beauty her success was not great. A wealthy Moldavian who had shortly before lost his wife, and who had come to Paris to dissipate his sorrow saw her, and was exceedingly struck to find that she exactly resembled the dear departed. He returned several times to the theatre, and became fascinated with her. At length he sought out her parents, requested permission to become a suitor for her hand, and was accepted; and a few days back by lawful marriage he gave her his name and fortune, the latter consisting of 60,000 francs a year. The Moldavian is named Sterian—the young lady is daughter of M. Favier, responsible editor of the *Charivari*.

**EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday last at the London Tavern, to receive the report of the directors, and on other business. H. Love, Esq., the chairman of the company, presided. The report presented a very satisfactory account of the affairs of the company. With the exception of the falling off which had taken place in the goods department, owing to the failure in the fish-trade, the traffic generally was in a sound and healthy state. The sum available for a dividend was £66,574 9s. 9d., being at the rate of £1 1s. 3d. for the half year, leaving a balance of £4591 14s. 9d. to be carried to the next half year's account. The report was adopted, and the meeting separated.

**A VISIT TO ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.**—The *San Francisco Times* gives, from the log-book of the *Golden Rocket*, Captain Pendleton, the following account of a visit to the Island of Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe's Island):—"The ship was on her passage to this port from Boston, and had on board fifty-five passengers. Getting short of water, Captain Pendleton decided to stop at Juan Fernandez for a further supply, and therefore shaped his course hither—the island being nearly in his track. At six p.m. on the evening of March 24 they doubled the eastern end of the island, and at seven rounded off the Bay of St. Joseph, at the head of which the few inhabitants now remaining on the island are located. The facilities for loading water at the island Captain Pendleton represents to be not very good. The casks must be taken on shore and filled, rolled back into the water and parbuckled into the boat. While the crew were at this work the passengers rambled off in different directions to make discoveries. The island is twenty-five miles long by about four in breadth. The land is very high, rising in rugged, precipitous peaks—one of them called Tunkue, 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The peaks are generally overhung with clouds. The valleys are exceedingly fertile, the grass growing to the height of six or eight feet. Figs, strawberries, peaches, and cherries abound in their season. The *Golden Rocket* was there in the season of peaches, and the valleys and hill sides were full of trees loaded down with delicious fruit. Captain Pendleton bought four barrels of the inhabitants, and the passengers about as many more. Strawberries flourish best in December and January. There are three remarkable caves in the sides of the hill facing the harbour, about thirty feet in length, twenty-five in width, and about the same in height. The inhabitants now number but fourteen, of whom Messrs. Day and Kirkaldie from Valparaiso, are the chief persons; they have been appointed overseers of the island by the Chilean Government. Formerly a penal colony, numbering 500, was located here, and the caves above mentioned were used by them, but the project was found to be impracticable, and the convicts were taken back to the mainland. The *Golden Rocket* anchored on the opposite side from that upon which Sellkirk lived, and there being a mountain to cross to reach the Robinson Crusoe abode, no one ventured to make the journey. The best landing is on the eastern side, but the water is twenty fathoms deep at the head of the bay, and in some places so bold is the shore that a boat tied by her painter and drifting to the limits would be in seventy-five fathoms. An immense number of goats are running wild over the island, and an abundance of fish are taken on every coast. The water is obtained from a number of never-falling rivulets trickling down over the rocks from the cloud-capped mountains.





ENTRY OF THE ARMY OF ITALY INTO PARIS.—THE TROOPS PASSING THROUGH THE BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCE.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 216.)



## DIMINUTION OF RAIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the quarterly return of the Registrar-General ending with June it is stated that "the deficiency in the fall of rain from the beginning of the year is 1½ inch. The deficiency in the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, amounted to the average fall of one year—viz., 25 inches. From a careful examination of the fall of rain (year by year) from the year 1815 it would seem that the annual fall is becoming smaller, and that there is but little probability that the large deficiency will be made up by excess in future years." Should this statement, made by Mr. Glaisher and adopted by the Registrar-General in a document issued by authority, be confirmed, it will constitute one of the most important discoveries ever made by meteorologists. Undoubtedly it needs to be verified by observation in many quarters; and, now that attention is directed to the subject, the registers of rain-fall, which have been kept in many places for a number of years, will, on being referred to, soon confirm or disprove it. We venture to say at once, however, that it appears highly probable—because consistent with many other phenomena—that the quantity of rain which falls on the earth is very slowly and gradually diminishing.

Last week Sir Morton Peto reminded the public that Pimlico was a few years ago a mere swamp, and persons still living may remember Lambeth a marsh. An old friend of ours went snipe-shooting in his youth, amidst rushes and water, where Bedlam now stands. It has been lately stated more than once that the Thames now rolls a much smaller volume of water to the sea than formerly, though the fact was ascribed to the removal of old London-bridge, and the increase of people on its banks; but is now more probably explained by less rain falling on the surrounding country.

We will not refer to the filling up of the port of Rye and the increase of land in that neighbourhood and other parts of England as evidence of the gradual increase of dry land and a decrease of the space filled by water on the surface of the globe, because there are places where the sea makes encroachment, and it would be difficult to ascertain without going into many particulars which increase preponderates. We must remark, however, that in all countries traces of dried-up streams are met with; but within the historical period there are few or no examples of new rivers coming into existence. It was mentioned incidentally the week before last in our Journal that the Dniester at Kiev was drying up. The redoubted plains of Troy can with difficulty be recognised or traced because the rivers mentioned by Homer, whose descriptive topography is not doubted, either cannot be found or they are now such insignificant streams as to fall far below the descriptions of the poet. Crossing over to the other side of the Mediterranean, it is known that about the mouths of the Nile the water is becoming shallower; while there is reason to believe, from the growth of sand in the neighbourhood of the river, and other circumstances, that the volume of its waters has been within the period of history sensibly diminished. The Baltic is known by recorded observation to be decreasing. The Adriatic derives its name from a town that is now eighteen miles from the shore, and was once a flourishing seaport. North America is sensibly draining. The rivers are slowly, like the Niagara, wearing away the rock, and occupying a lower bed. America on the Pacific Ocean is notoriously rising, or the ocean which surrounds it is sinking. The Deluge is a very early event in the history of mankind; and it is consistent alike with sacred and profane history to suppose that ever since that period, as well as immediately after the first few days when the dove found a resting-place, the waters of the earth have gradually dried up.

A theory has lately been started that the globe is continually increasing in size. In the opinion of Captain Alfred Drayton the earth grows, and he assigns a number of good reasons for his opinions. Every day almost we read accounts of plants and animals found many fathoms deep which have at one time flourished on its surface. We see the surface continually strewn, autumn after autumn, with leaves and branches and trunks of trees and numerous plants, which wither and continually form a new coat, though it be as thin as a coat of paint, on the surface. We read of fossil coal being found close at hand, and of modern formation, which, as coat above coat become deposited, will by-and-by become deep-seated coal. The bulk of the vegetable products that annually cover the earth and annually decay, adding, probably, to its size, are formed from the water which falls from the atmosphere. They derive their subsistence from it much more than from the earth. The same may be said of men and animals. The bulk of the human body consists of water; and of the whole, as of the bodies of animals, some elements always remain, increasing the solid matter of the globe. As the population of the earth increases, this conversion of fluid into solid matter increases. It is probable that as man is multiplied on the earth, gradually, and the animals he feeds on are multiplied with him, there takes place from this cause a diminution, however small, of the water of the atmosphere. As the space covered by water on the surface of the globe diminishes, evaporation will be *pro tanto* diminished. There will be less water taken up, and less will fall. With all these and a great many similar facts the diminution of rain, as asserted by Mr. Glaisher, is consistent. They run together, and one explains the other. We merely state a few facts, and enter not into any of the speculations they suggest.

We must, however, remark, that on the uniformity and stability of the laws of nature instinctively assumed and believed rest all knowledge and all reasoning. If it be a fact, therefore, that the quantity of rain which falls has been continually diminishing through a period of forty-four years, the slow and gradual diminution of rain must be considered as a general fact—as the normal condition of the globe. If this be true, it is gradually, though extremely slowly, decreasing in fluid matter and increasing in solid matter. Most of the changes which geology traces in the crust of the globe have been in progress for many ages, and, from the light which the gradual diminution of rain reflects on many geological phenomena, we were induced, at starting, to describe it as one of the most momentous discoveries, should it be confirmed, that observation has ever made.

## CHEAP TELESCOPES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CONVINCED that, as yet, enough has not been done to make cheap telescopes a common article of manufacture, I forward you a description of the best, combined with cheapness, that five years' experiments have produced in the hands of my brother and myself. Tube of zinc, at 4½d. per foot, so constructed that it can be used at any length, from 11 ft. 7 in. to 11 ft. 10 in. Its larger end, 3 in., its smaller, 2 in. diameter. At the greater extremity is placed a double convex lens of 1¼ in. focus, to be had at any optician's. At the smaller, a hygienic eyepiece, made of two plano-convex lenses, sliding in such a way that they can be arranged at any distance between ½ and 1½ in. apart. The one near the eye must be 1 in. and the other 1½ in. in focus, with their flat sides toward the eye, and a stop between them of ¼ in. The three lenses should cost 1s. 6d. each, but for the 144 inch one, 18s., 20s., 30s., and even 35s. have been asked, very different prices for exactly the same article.

Such a telescope is not, of course, a chromatic; but with a straight tube, and the edges of the object-glass shut off to stop some of the chromatic aberration, much interesting amusement and no little information can be obtained from it, the whole cost of the telescope not exceeding 12s.

Upper Clapton, N.E., Aug. 22.

H. HURST.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOTT CAMP.

Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the Royal family arrived at the Pavilion on Monday at half-past one o'clock. At a little before three o'clock her Majesty left the Pavilion in a carriage and four, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena and Princess Louise, and drove to the neighbourhood of Caesar's Camp, to witness the operations which were carried on there by the division under Lieutenant-General Knollys. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, accompanied her Majesty on horseback, attended by Captain Du Platt and Major Cowell. The Queen was attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Equerries in Waiting, the Quartermaster-General of the Forces, the Deputy Adjutant-General, and the Staff of the Camp. Her Majesty remained on the ground till past six o'clock, and inspected the works carried on, which consisted of the formation of an entrenched camp, made by working parties in succession from the different brigades. The following had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening:—Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Quartermaster-General; Major-General Forster, Deputy-Adjutant-General; Colonel C. Kennedy, Assistant Second Master-General; and Colonel Chapman, R.E. The band of the Royal Engineers played during dinner.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, left the Pavilion on Tuesday morning, at a quarter before ten, and again visited the entrenched camp. The Queen and Prince were attended as on the previous day, and remained till one o'clock, inspecting the defences thrown up, and were present during the manoeuvres executed. The Queen, Prince, and Royal family, left the Royal Pavilion at half-past three o'clock, and returned to Osborne.

The Earl of Cardigan has been gazetted Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Lord A. V. Tempest, M.P., has retired from the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Eight out of the eleven vessels forming the portion of the Channel fleet at Spithead left that anchorage under steam on Saturday.

It is expected that the *Mersey*, 40, screw-frigate, at Spithead, will shortly receive several of Sir W. Armstrong's guns, in addition to her present armament.

The Duke of Somerset and the Lords of the Admiralty made their annual visit of inspection to Chatham and Sheerness on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A detachment of the 10th Hussars arrived in the metropolis on Saturday from the camp at Aldershot for duty. The 86th Regiment, just returned from India, left Gravesend on Saturday for Gosport.

Two large guns have been forwarded to the Hut barracks, and also to Chatham barracks, for the instruction of the officers and troops of the three battalions in the great-gun exercise.

The 27th company of Royal Engineers, now employed at the new gun-factory, Woolwich, are expected to complete that establishment in about fourteen days, after which they will embark for the Mauritius.

The Hampshire Regiment of Militia Infantry is to be called out for training on Tuesday, September 20. The men are to muster at the militia armoury, Southgate-street, Winchester.

In addition to Captain Grant's apparatus, other inventions are now on trial at the Royal Artillery barracks, Woolwich, and at other stations, for the important purpose of introducing an improved system of providing rations for troops, whether in garrison or encamped in the field.

An order has been made at Parkhurst barracks, Isle of Wight, to the effect that private John Selzman, having shaved his upper lip, contrary to orders, shall be confined to barracks until his moustache grows again.

An important order has just been issued by the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness desires that the officers and men of infantry regiments should be instructed in great gun exercise, and he has instructed general officers commanding districts and stations to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out this measure wherever practicable. We have to record the death of Commander John Waterman, R.N., which occurred at Street-end House, Willesborough, near Ashford, Kent, at the age of seventy-one years. This officer was midshipman of the *Minotaur* (Captain Mansfield), at the battle of Trafalgar. He became Lieutenant in 1809, and retired with the rank of commander, on the half-pay of £127 15s., in April, 1843.

A memorial is projected by many of the army medical officers and others in appreciation of the services of the late Sir James M'Grigor, who for many years presided over the medical department of the army in a manner to command the esteem of all those with whom he was brought into communication. A subscription has been opened for the purpose, which the principal army agents will receive.

Some of Mr. Rarey's military pupils exhibited his system at Aldershot on Saturday last, in the presence of General Scarlett, Colonel Hedge, and other officers. Mr. Rarey was present during the whole of the experiments, but he did not in the slightest degree interfere with the riding-masters or rough-riders, both of whom he considers to have exhibited extraordinary aptitude in learning his system.

A London merchant has expressed his intention, when the London Rifle Brigade is fully formed and in full drill, to offer a prize for the best shot in the corps, "a rifle and appurtenances," to be made by the best maker, and selected by the officer of the regiment, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five guineas. Sir Francis Doyle, Bart., gives £20 towards training in military gymnastic exercises.

Twelve new rifles, the gift of a gentleman residing in Exeter, were presented to the Exeter and South Devon Volunteer Rifle Corps on Monday. After the usual drill the volunteers were formed in square, and the Mayor (Captain Tanner), in handing the rifles over to the corps, expressed his gratification at seeing the proficiency at which they had arrived.

The Nottingham Rifle Corps was inspected by the Duke of Newcastle on Tuesday, at Mapperley. The Duke addressed the men, and expressed his satisfaction at the progress they had made in drill and discipline, and at the feeling of patriotism which they have evinced by their enrolment. It was subsequently announced that his Grace had offered a silver-mounted rifle to the best marksman next year, and had also subscribed fifty guineas.

On Wednesday evening the members of St. George's, Hanover-square, Volunteer Rifle Corps, amounting to several hundreds, mustered in the grounds of Burlington House, Piccadilly, for drill and training. Amongst the volunteers are several of the principals of large establishments in the locality and the sons of some noble families residing in the district. The training will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the volunteers mustering at six o'clock in the evening. After having become proficient in the manual and platoon exercises the corps will proceed to Kilburn for rifle practice.

Sir William Armstrong has succeeded in accomplishing the method of rifling the whole or any requisite number of the guns employed in the service which present a surface at the bore fit to secure and maintain the grooves, and which possess a body of sufficient tensile strength to resist the explosive power required to expel, with safety, the heavy shot now in use. Some experiments have been carried out at Shoeburyness in the most successful manner with some of the guns which have undergone the metamorphosis or transformation from the smooth to the rifled bore, hitherto considered impracticable.

Last Saturday night a second series of experiments was carried out in the Thames, off Woolwich Dockyard, in order to test the indestructible fire apparatus invented by Mr. Ferdinand Silla, of Paris. Commodore Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, with numerous officers and scientific gentlemen, embarked on board the *Bustler* steam-vessel, from which the apparatus was thrown into the water, and the cutter of the *Fivid*, Admiralty steam-vessel, fully manned, was also engaged, under the direction of Captain Bruce. The practical utility of the invention to the Royal Navy is demonstrated by the means which it affords of surveying harbours, rivers, or a coast after sunset, with a small boat, in order to ascertain the presence of buoys or other obstacles to the progress of a vessel, whilst its advantages during a period of warfare on an enemy's coast would be of the utmost importance. It has been stated in error that the invention might be applied for purposes of destruction, but we have been informed that the flame proceeding from the apparatus, although affording an intense light, would be harmless for the ignition of any material usually destructible.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The ceremony of presenting the Victoria Cross to Major James M'Leod Innes, of the Bengal Engineers, for his gallant conduct when, as Assistant Field-Engineer to General Franks's acting force while advancing from Jaunpore to Lucknow, took place at Calcutta on the 1st of July, in the presence of a large body of spectators and troops. The Victoria Cross was attached to Major Innes's breast by the Governor-General himself, who expressed the gratification he felt in conferring so high an honour on an officer so young, yet so distinguished. Briefly recapitulating to the assembled spectators and troops the services which had been performed by Major Innes, he detailed in full the particular service for which the cross was awarded—viz., that in the action at Sultanpore Major Innes, far in advance of the column, unsupported and single-handed, seized, one after the other, and held until assistance reached him, two guns of the enemy in position—the first being seized at the very moment when the gunner (whom Major Innes shot) was about to apply the match, and by this noble act of well-timed daring the lives of many soldiers were preserved.

## THE NEW FRIGATE "ORLANDO."

An experimental trip was made with the new steam-frigate *Orlando*, on Monday, outside the Plymouth breakwater.

This vessel has excited considerable interest in naval circles. She was, it is understood, brought into existence in imitation of the *Niagara* and similar ships by the Government of the United States. Their peculiar advantage is that, with about the same tonnage as an ordinary ship of 100 guns, having auxiliary steam-power, they possess superior means of propulsion, which counterbalance to a great extent the difference of armament, while the extra speed gives them many advantages over the other ships, although carrying more metal. In the British Navy the nearest approach to the *Orlando* is the *Mersey*, which has equal steam-power, 1000 horses, but has only forty guns, the *Orlando* mounting 50. The increased steam-power in both is, however, obtained only by a great additional outlay. It is difficult to form a comparison, but it may be stated that formerly an ordinary sailing frigate carrying fifty guns would cost £50,000, being at a rough estimate £1000 per gun. The cost of the *Orlando* will be four times that sum, or £200,000. Her construction involved an outlay of upwards of £90,000; and her machinery and outfit will nearly absorb the remainder.

The dimensions of the *Orlando* are:—Length, 337 ft.; between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; breadth, 52 ft.; for tonnage, 51 ft. 8 in.; length for tonnage, 264 ft. 4½ in.; breadth moulded, 50 ft. 8 in.; depth of hold, 19 ft. 10 in.; tonnage, 3727 tons.

She has considerable sheer (rise of deck) forward, more than usual in ships of war; possesses great length between decks, and through her extreme length there is ample space for working the guns.

At the trial on Monday the weather was extremely fine, and the results of the different trials at the measured mile were as follows:—First, 4 min. 26 sec., 13,534 knots; second, 4 min. 46 sec., 12,687 knots; third, 4 min. 30 sec., 13,333 knots; fourth, 4 min. 48 sec., 12,500 knots; fifth, 4 min. 27 sec., 12,483 knots; sixth, 4 min. 33 sec., 13,187 knots. Average rate estimated by the engineer, 13.2-10ths; revolutions, 50 per minute; pressure, 20 lb.; indicated power, 4200 horses. The rate of speed is not equal to expectation. It is very possible that when some alterations are made in the screw, 13½ knots may be obtained, but her sanguine admirers calculated on much more. The machinery worked extremely well, and there is no heat in the bearings. At the first trial of the *Mersey* she made 13.4-10ths, when the engines exerted an indicated power of 4000 horses.

While under steam the *Orlando* shook and twisted considerably, especially in the extremities, and her topgallant-masts and bowsprit were vibrating constantly. Under steam and canvas combined these movements will be compensated. In steering, the frigate has a considerable tendency to port. The *Mersey*, on her first trial, had the same tendency, which was obviated by cutting off a corner of the fan. The *Doris*, on her trial, carried her helm 2½ points to port, but when the fore corner of the fan was removed she carried her helm much better. Nearly all vessels propelled by the screw would describe a circle when under steam only, if left to themselves. There is some difficulty in steering the *Orlando* under full steam, and many hands are then necessary; if the helm is placed hard-a-port it takes twelve minutes to put her round three-quarters, and sixteen minutes to complete the circle. Under half steam she went round in half the time, and in less than half the distance.

The *Orlando* will now be placed in the first class steam reserve in Hamoaze. In order to estimate her size and capacity, the length and tonnage of several other large ships are appended:—*Orlando*, 337 ft., 3727 tons; *Duke of Wellington*, 240 ft., 2400 tons; *Niagara*, 375 ft., *Great Britain*, 274 ft., 3509 tons; *Royal Charter*, 306 ft., 2720 tons; *Atrato*, 336 ft., 3476 tons; *Persia*, 376 ft., 3800 tons; *Great Eastern*, 697 ft., 18,915 tons.

It is generally stated in military circles that Major-General Thomas S. Pratt, C.B., is selected to succeed Major-General Edward Macarthur, C.B., as Major-General on the Staff at Melbourne, Australia.

THE DUTIES OF VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The following letter has been addressed to Lord Vivian by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War:—"Dear Lord Vivian,—The words 'insurrection' or 'rebellion' are the words of the Act of Parliament, and they are not held to include riot. It has been thought necessary in Acts of Parliament to use further words if the power is sought to call men out in aid of the civil power. Your friends, therefore, need be under no apprehension of being called away from their ordinary pursuits to put down riots. As regards the eight days in every four months, or twenty-four days in the year, they may be taken together or separately, as the convenience of the volunteers may require, provided the term of twenty-four days is reached. As regards 'days,' the Government are most anxious in this, as in all things, to give every fair latitude which will suit the convenience and facilitate the operations of the volunteers, who can in very few instances devote the mornings to their practice and instruction. The evenings may, therefore, be counted as days, and your artillermen will find that two or three hours' work with the great guns constitute a very fair day's work."

IRON-PLATED SHIPS.—A series of experimental trials have been carried on during the past fortnight at Portsmouth, with a view of ascertaining the amount of resistance offered by iron and steel plates; various manufactures when opposed to heavy ordnance at a short range. The trials are understood to have reference to the future coating of the steam-ram now in progress of construction. The practice has been carried on from the *Stork* gun-boat, tender to her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, gunnery-ship, in Portsmouth harbour, both from a 32-pounder and a 95-cwt. gun, the latter throwing a solid 68 lb. shot with 16 lb. charge of powder; the distance of range 200 yards. At this distance the results of the experiments have demonstrated in the clearest possible manner that no iron or steel plate that has yet been manufactured can withstand the solid shot from the 95-cwt. gun at a short range. The first shot would not penetrate through the iron plate, but it would fracture it, and on three or four striking the plate in the same place, or in the immediate neighbourhood, it would be smashed to pieces. As the results of the trial affected the steel plates it proved that a steel-clad ship could be far more easily destroyed than a wooden-sided one, and that on the smashing in of one of the steel plates the destruction of life on the armed ship's decks, supposing the broken plate to be driven through the ship's side, would be something dreadful to contemplate, from the spread of the splintered material. At from 600 to 800 yards iron-clad ships would be in comparative safety from the effects of an enemy's broadside, but it must be borne in mind that the effects of concentrated firing have yet to be ascertained on the sides of an iron or steel-clad ship, and account also must be taken of the damage the woodwork forming the inner sides of such a ship would receive from the driving in of the broken plates, and which, as far as the present experiments have illustrated, would appear to prove that an iron or steel clad ship, on receiving a concentrated broadside from a frigate armed in a similar manner to the *Mersey*, and struck near her waterline, must sink then and there, with her armour on her back.

NEW CODE OF SIGNAL TELEGRAPHS.—Mr. William Henry Ward, an American, has just patented an invention which, if successful, will prove of vast importance to the commercial world. He has devised a new code of signal telegraphs for the ocean marine service, by which, it is anticipated, intelligence to and from America and England will be obtained in five days. According to his scheme, a steamer leaves New York, say on Wednesday, arrives off Cape Race on the Sunday following, and receives from the lighthouse there a telegraphic summary of proceedings at New York on the previous day. Next Friday the steamer will, under ordinary circumstances, reach Cape Clear, and will signal the intelligence, which may then be transmitted by the electric wires to Liverpool and the other great commercial ports of Europe.

THE STORE AND CLOTHING DEPOTS.—The Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the store and clothing depôts at Weedon, Woolwich, and the Tower have issued their report. After an eight months' examination of the books by Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Jay, no actual defalcations have been discovered at Weedon. The accounts, however, had fallen into a frightfully confused state, and the general mode of conducting the business is declared to have been eminently unsatisfactory. The War Office is chargeable with the main defects of this establishment, but steps have been taken to remedy the old state of things. At Woolwich and the Tower matters have been conducted rather loosely, but the Commissioners express an opinion "that the present state of the books and stock of stores at both these depôts appear unexceptionable, and that the mode in which they have been kept since 1856 is creditable to those who have been charged with the responsibility of organising and superintending these important establishments."

FREE EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—On the 23rd instant were embarked at Southampton, under the superintendence of the Hon. Mr. Field, in the ship *Bermondsey*, for Algoa Bay, 230 souls. They are principally agricultural labourers and female domestic servants, rough carpenters and joiners, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and waggon-makers, with a few boot and shoe makers. The total free emigration to the Cape at the colonial expense during the year 1859 now amounts, exclusive of assisted passages, to 2599 souls.

CLYDE SWIMMING-CLUB.—Swimming is not a pastime merely; it is essential to physical training, and valuable in saving life. Thousands have lost their lives from want of a knowledge of this art. Swimming-clubs are increasing in Scotland. The Tay, the Forth, and the Clyde has each its swimming-club; and we anticipate that they will be followed by every town and village where facilities can be obtained. Last Saturday a grand competition of swimmers took place in the Clyde, under the auspices of the Clyde Swimming-Club. The day was exceedingly favourable, the competitors were numerous, and the banks of the river were lined by many applauding thousands. The proceedings throughout were most satisfactory, and not the slightest accident occurred.

LETTERS FOR BREMEN AND HAMBURG BY PRIVATE SHIP.—On the 1st of September, and thenceforward, the postage of letters conveyed by a private ship between the United Kingdom and Bremen or Hamburg will be reduced from 8d. to 6d. for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and so on, according to the usual scale, provided such postage be paid in advance. Letters upon which the postage is not prepaid will be charged with a rate of 8d. per half-ounce, as at present.



## MUSIC.

The BRADFORD FESTIVAL began on Tuesday evening. We mentioned last week the preliminary arrangements of this music meeting, the principal performers engaged, and the strength of the instrumental orchestra and chorus. These arrangements were on a great scale, and calculated to produce performances of the highest excellence; but the programmes of the different days, though made up of excellent music, betrayed a deficiency of novelty. The first performance, on Tuesday evening, was "The Creation;" on Wednesday morning the "Dettingen Te Deum" and a selection from "Judas Maccabæus" (the same as at the recent Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace), on Thursday morning "St. Paul," and on Friday morning "The Messiah." The miscellaneous secular concerts were made up of pieces which have been sung and played at the London concerts during the season. The single novelty brought forward during the whole festival has been a cantata, entitled "The Year," by Mr. William Jackson, a provincial organist and composer of some reputation. We by no means desire a quantity of new pieces, to the exclusion of the standard works of the great masters; but we cannot help thinking that, with a little more research, these Bradford programmes might have been rendered more interesting to persons conversant with music.

The festival began under very favourable circumstances, and when the pecuniary result is known it will doubtless be found highly satisfactory. This, it will be remembered, is the third Bradford Festival. The first and second were in 1853 and 1856. The latter was a financial failure, generally ascribed at the time to the high prices of admission—an error which has now been corrected. And such has been the success of this judicious measure that before the doors of St. George's Hall opened on Tuesday evening the money received amounted to a sum more than sufficient to defray all the expenses of the festival.

The performance of an oratorio at an evening concert was a departure from the established usage at provincial festivals. But there is no good reason against it, and there is an excellent reason for it—namely, that working people, employed during the day, have thus the opportunity, which they do not otherwise obtain, of hearing a grand performance of sacred music. Accordingly, on Tuesday evening the audience contained a larger proportion of the working classes than had ever been seen before on a similar occasion. The hall, which is capable of accommodating three thousand persons, was full in every part. The performance affords scarcely any subject for remark, for it resembled in every respect those which the London public are accustomed to hear every season at Exeter Hall. The principal singers were Mesdames Clara Novello and Lemmens Sherrington as sopranos, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Wilby Cooper as tenors, Signor Belletti and Mr. Santley as basses. The orchestra and chorus were admirable; and the whole performance, most ably conducted by Mr. Costa, was magnificent. There was much and warm applause, but there were no encores; and the consequence of this sensible conduct on the part of the audience was that the concert terminated at a little after ten o'clock. The practice of encores has grown to such a height lately, and its absurdities have become so glaring, that there is now some reason to hope for its being put an end to.

Next week we shall notice any remarkable incidents of the festival, and give its results.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

OLYMPIC.—The season at this house closed on Saturday, three pieces, "A Doubtful Victory," "Payable on Demand," and "Retained for the Defence," being performed on the occasion. Mr. Robson was careful to render his performance of *Reuben Goldschied* especially impressive. On the fall of the curtain he made a long and elaborate address, including, with some appropriate remarks, certain punning allusions to the titles of the pieces which had received the approbation of the audience and produced most contentment to the manager. Among these were "Boots at the Swan," "Ticklish Times," "The Porter's Knot," "Nine Points of the Law," "Mazeppa," and "Payable on Demand." The recollections of our readers will enable them to appreciate this enumeration and carry much on their account to the general credit of the management. The address concluded with the announcement that the theatre would reopen on or about the 21st of September.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Thursday week, on occasion of the benefit of Mr. Smith, the stage-manager, the melodrama of "The Wreck Ashore" was revived. Mr. Paul Bedford was awfully pompous in *Marmaduke Magog*, and Mr. Smith himself as *Jemmy, Starling*, was lively and amusing. The part of *Bella* was well rendered by Miss Kate Kelly.

PRINCESS.—"The Wife's Secret" has continued this week to be performed, which is the last of Mr. Keen's management. The house will, however, not close until Monday evening, for which "Henry VIII." is announced.

THE MAMMARY FEEDING-BOTTLE.—Whenever an invention of utility appears the public cry is, "We wonder it was never thought of before." This exclamation may be well applied to the "Mammary Feeding-bottle for infants," the production of the fertile brain of Madame Harriote, who has conferred a great boon on mothers, and on the rising generation, also, by her invention. It is, indeed, so simple that it does appear strange no one should have produced it earlier. This elegant invention consists of a circular glass reservoir, five inches in diameter and one inch and three-quarters deep in the centre, including the neck, and tapering down to a rounded edge, the bottom being flat. Over this reservoir a covering of vulcanised india-rubber is drawn, the outer or front part containing an air-chamber which, when inflated, forms a cushion, giving roundness to the shape and softness to the touch. The neck of the reservoir protrudes through an opening left in the centre, on which (the milk having been previously introduced) the nipple, furnished with a tube extending into the reservoir, is placed. This tube effectually prevents air being taken in with the food, as the end of it continues immersed in the milk during use. This bottle may be carried during the day in a pocket sewed on to the stays or bodice, and the infant receive its food in the prone or most natural position. At night the bottle can be retained in its situation by an elastic strap that is attached to it for the purpose; and its surface, from its globular form and from its being so yielding, is rendered completely deceptive. The truth of the proverb, that necessity is the mother of invention, is fully exemplified in Madame Harriote's contrivance. That lady, finding her baby suffer from flatulence through the use of the usual forms of feeding-bottles, determined to overcome the difficulty, and after repeated experiments, having fully succeeded in obtaining her purpose, by its assistance nursed two children with comfort and ease. The importance of the invention being so apparent, Madame Harriote was urged by her friends to make it known to the public. She therefore submitted it to Messrs. Biggs and Milligan, of St. Thomas's-street, who have secured it by registration.

THE PAST LIFE OF SMETHEURST.—The convict who at present lies in a position so perilous is the son of a small schoolmaster, and was born in the neighbourhood of Coventry in the year 1804. There is, however, no pretext for the allegation that his father was tutor to the Earl of Dysart; nor does there appear to be any better foundation for his assertion that he is a regularly-educated medical man. According to his own account, as detailed in a boarding-house where he lived, he married his present wife from feelings of gratitude for her attention to him when ill during the period of his career as a medical student; but there is no proof that he originally was more than a chemist, or possesses a higher professional degree than that of the Apothecaries' Company and a German degree. He undoubtedly, however, carried on medical practice at Stockwell, Camberwell, and various places adjoining London; but it was at Ramsgate where he practised longest and was best known. He carried on business there for several years; and it is but fair to add that, except being considered somewhat close-fisted and fond of money, he bore a tolerably respectable character. After residing there for some time he left for Germany, with the double view of placing himself under the celebrated hydropathist Priessnitz, for the purpose of obtaining relief from a lameness with which he was afflicted, and of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the system to enable him to practise it. On his return to Ramsgate he not only opened a cold-water cure establishment, but published a book upon the subject. The latter is entitled, "Hydropathia." The book is rather respectable as a compilation; and it is somewhat remarkable that when absent in Germany his practice was, at his request, taken care of by a gentleman before whom he was eventually brought at Richmond on a charge of murder. But at Ramsgate he never got into what is termed "fashionable practice," and he consequently removed to the establishment of Moor Park, in Surrey. After keeping this for several years he eventually sold it to advantage, and led a comparatively private life until arrested on the charge for which he has recently been condemned.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

A guard on the train between Liverpool and Manchester met a shocking death on Friday night. Having been missed at one of the stations search was made, when the poor fellow was found dead on the top of a carriage. His head had evidently come into contact with the arch of a bridge.

A great meeting of chainmakers, who are out on strike in South Staffordshire, was held on Tuesday. They demand an advance of a shilling per cwt., which is equal to from five to eight shillings weekly per man. Liberal assistance has been rendered to them by their brethren in the north of England.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.—Lord Kinnaird has erected a drinking-fountain at the entrance to the ticket-office of the Dundee and Perth Railway company, at their station in South Union-street, Dundee. Preparations are being made for the insertion of a drinking-fountain into the western side of the pedestal statue of King William, College-green, Dublin.

TWO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The opening of the travelling season, one on the South-Western Railway at Feltham, where the train ran off into a harvest-field, and another on the Glasgow and South-Western Line, near Milliken-park station. In neither case, however, is any death reported.

THE CHILI POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The English captain William Lesley, who brought a batch of Chili political prisoners to England against their will and protest, was indicted at the Liverpool Assizes on Thursday week. His counsel admitted the facts, but contended that there had been no offence of which English law could take cognisance. The captain was discharged on bail, to come up when called on, Mr. Baron Watson reserving the question of jurisdiction.

THE SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE ON THE TYNE.—The long and tedious strike of the Tyne shipwrights was brought to an end on Tuesday by the principal dockowners complying with the terms demanded, and reopening their yards to the men. The advanced wages is 5s. per day. The men have been backed up by other trades, and by the shipwrights in employment in other parts of the country, and have been receiving 5s. per week each man.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—This nuisance was supposed to be abolished some three or four years ago, but certain parties have discovered a "flaw" in the agreement, and so the fair is continued. No horses or other cattle are legally sold there as formerly; but the tents, and shows, and drinking, and dissipation, are still to be seen on the fair-green. On Monday evening 10,000 persons were present participating in the doings of the fair.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK.—A few mornings ago, says the *Aberdeen Journal*, a shark was captured and brought into Stonehaven Harbour by the crew of one of the boats at present engaged in the herring fishing there. The fish, from the indication of its teeth, appeared to be a young one. It measured in extreme length seven feet nine inches from tail to snout; four feet in greatest girth; four feet from tip to tip of the lateral fins; and two feet seven inches breadth of tail.

A TOURIST KILLED ON SNOWDON.—Mr. G. H. Frodsham, a merchant's managing clerk at Liverpool, has lost his life by attempting the ascent of Snowdon at night. He was one of a party of six, who went up at midnight without guides, intending to see sunrise from the top. Arriving at a place where two roads crossed, Frodsham insisted upon going by one which proved to be the wrong one, and led him to his death; he was suddenly missed by his party who at daylight set upon a diligent search for him; two days afterwards he was found by a miner lying at the bottom of a precipice, with his skull fractured, quite dead.

ROBBERY OF £500 WORTH OF PROPERTY.—On Friday, at the West Riding Sessions, Wakefield, two respectably-dressed young men, named Reuben Firth and Hiram Holmes, were charged with stealing a quantity of silks and silk handkerchiefs, pieces of satin, 100 rolls of ribbon, 30 lengths of velvet, and other property, belonging to Jonathan Gill, draper, at Bradford, on the 8th of October, 1888. There was no proof of the actual robbery. The jury found the prisoners guilty of receiving with a guilty knowledge, and the Chairman sentenced Firth to eighteen, and Holmes to seventeen, months' hard labour.

MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.—Two children have been found drowned in a great fishpool at the village of Finedon, Northamptonshire, and, from the evidence taken at the inquest, it seems that they were murdered by their own mother, the wife of William Lewis, a shoemaker of the same village. This unhappy woman about three weeks back took a quantity of laudanum, and since then had tried to strangle herself. The jury, in finding a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Martha Ann Lewis, severely censured her husband for his negligent conduct.

A PRIZE FOR A DENTIST.—The *Leigh Chronicle* states that there were recently interred in Tydesley Churchyard the remains of a very ingenious, useful, but somewhat eccentric person, named Richard Halliwell, who for half a century practised dentistry, along with many other descriptions of business. He willed in due testamentary form that the whole of the teeth extracted by him should be buried with him. In deference to his wishes, his executors saw that done, and in the grave in which he lies were deposited 30,000 (4 lb. weight) human teeth of his own extraction in the period mentioned.

STRIKE IN DUBLIN.—The working carpenters of Dublin have struck. A series of resolutions have been issued, from which it appears that the association of employers decided that the wages now paid to the carpenters were ample, and fully equal to what existing circumstances and contracts could warrant; and they further pledged themselves to use all proper means to resist any increase of the same, warning the men that, in case of their leaving on strike, they would not be employed again. The carpenters, in reply, adhere to the demand for an advance made in a circular addressed to the masters, and have decided that it shall be strictly maintained. The increase sought is fourpence per diem.

DEATH FROM DRINKING LAUDANUM AND BRANDY.—On Monday Mr. Rutter held an inquest in Salford on a man named William Allen, of Preston, who had died in consequence of drinking sixty drops of laudanum and 3s. worth of brandy. It appeared that Allen was staying in Salford, and in the latter part of last week was attacked with diarrhoea. The pain being excessive, he drank the quantity of brandy and laudanum already named. The pain was quickly relieved, but Allen soon fell into a stupor from which he never recovered. The verdict was that he died from drinking an excessive quantity of brandy and laudanum.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT WROKETER, on the ruins of the ancient city of Uricomum, present features of increasing interest. The quadrangular building adjoining one of the principal streets has been more extensively uncovered, and gives very much the notion of its having been composed of shops or stalls. The progress of the excavations in the more important part of the area in possession of the Excavations Committee is very much impeded at present by the accumulation of earth taken out of them, and by the uncertainty in which the question of keeping a portion permanently open remains. There is a general and very strong feeling that ruins of so deeply interesting a character should not be buried again; but, according to the existing agreement with the farm tenant, the excavations are to be filled up before the end of March, 1890.

"BOTTLING" A VOTER.—Two electioneering cases were tried at Liverpool on Saturday. In one, two men named Hardiman and Booth were found guilty of drugging and taking away by force a voter named Constantine, at the last election for Bury, with a view to prevent his voting for Mr. Barnes, the opponent of the Hon. Frederick Peel. They were sentenced, Hardiman to twelve months and Booth to nine months' imprisonment. In the next case, Robert Chadwick, aged forty-two, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having at Rochdale, on the 5th of May, personated as a voter Robert Chadwick, deceased. Mr. Overend defended the prisoner, who, it was stated, since his commitment has been dangerously ill, and the prosecution having expressed a desire that the Court would be lenient towards him, he was liberated on entering into his own recognisances in £100 to come up for judgment when called upon.

A PICNIC ON A LARGE SCALE.—On Saturday last one thousand five hundred of the workpeople of Jonas Brook and Brothers, of Meltham Mills, near Huddersfield, proceeded by rail to Liverpool, and marched in order through the principal streets to the quay, headed by the fire-brigade and a large band of music, both belonging to the mills. Three of the large ferry steamers were soon crowded; and, after a delightful trip along the Cheshire shore, up the Mersey, the vessels returned and landed their burdens at New Brighton, the point at which the river empties itself into the sea. Marshallled on the sands under their different flags, they marched to a spot previously engaged, and partook of a substantial repast. After some hours had been spent in pastimes on the sands, the steamers were again in requisition, the march through Liverpool was repeated, and this immense family were conveyed by rail safely to their homes.

MR. LINDSAY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr. Lindsay met the electors of Sunderland on Monday night, for the purpose of redeeming the pledge he made at his election to return at the end of the Session and give an account of his stewardship. Mr. Alderman Wilson was called to the chair, and, after defending Mr. Lindsay's vote in support of Lord Derby's Government as the vote of an independent member, he introduced Mr. Lindsay as the independent representative of the independent Liberals of the borough. At the close of Mr. Lindsay's address the chairman proposed a vote of confidence in Mr. Lindsay, which was carried with acclamation. Judge Halliburton, being called on by the meeting, in a few remarks paid a high compliment to Mr. Lindsay's practical knowledge and usefulness as a member of Parliament; after which a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting concluded. On Tuesday night a soirée was held in the Albion Assembly Room, North Shields, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Lindsay with a testimonial which had been got up by the non-electors of the borough as a token of their high esteem for his character and gratitude for his services.

RURAL FETE IN BLENHEIM PARK.—On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough gave a treat to about 1200 school children of the several parishes comprising the extensive estates of Blenheim, the invitations being extended to a large number of his Grace's tenants. The fête took place in the private gardens of Blenheim, which were thrown open to the public, and from 5000 to 6000 people were on the ground during the afternoon. The children were conveyed to the park in waggons, and afterwards entered the gardens in procession, headed by their respective clergymen and teachers, the afternoon being spent in a variety of rural games. The children were supplied with tea and plum-cake in a spacious tent, which was erected on the lawn, and refreshments were provided for the visitors at Blenheim Palace. The youngsters appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves, and, the weather being fine, the holiday was one of a very pleasant character. A number of distinguished visitors were present. The Oxfordshire Yeomanry band was on the grounds, and played a good selection of music; and the fête was brought to a termination about seven o'clock by the children singing the National Anthem.

THE CARRON IRON COMPANY.—An investigation is in process in the Scotch Courts respecting a long course of grossly unfair dealing said to have been pursued by the managers of the well-known Carron Iron Company. This company, established as long ago as 1773, at Carron, has had an enormous success. Under their deed the company are allowed to buy the shares of any retiring partner, and it seems that the managers—Mr. Joseph Stainton, Mr. Joseph Dawson, and Mr. W. Dawson—have availed themselves of this faculty, for a period of some thirty-five years, not to permit any share to be purchased by any stranger or partner other than a member of the families of Stainton or Dawson, and the charge now is that, "by means of false balances, abstracts and accounts, and a general system of misrepresentation and concealment, the shareholders were kept in ignorance of the true value of the stock, and were thus induced to sell their shares at prices greatly below their actual worth." Among others, in 1847, Colonel Maclean was led to sell twenty shares at £700 each, and he accordingly brings an action to have the sale and transfer set aside, and to be reinstated in possession on the ground of fraud. He alleges that half-yearly balance-sheets were made out, in which the profits and the assets were systematically put down as far less than their proper amount. Mr. Joseph Dawson used to send to Mr. Henry Stainton, the agent in London, and brother of Mr. Dawson's predecessor in the management, "trial balance-sheets" which were correct, and these were then altered and adjusted to meet the object in view. In 1836 Mr. Joseph Dawson, it is alleged, wrote to his "dear uncle" that the balance then prepared showed profits amounting to £15,085. "This," he said, "we propose to reduce by transferring £2500 from flask goods to pig-iron, and reducing the value of the pig-iron inventory to that extent; also by diminishing the inventory of flask goods £1000, and by transferring £1000 from general charges to the credit of timber, and deducting that amount from the timber inventory." The total was thus brought down to £10,085. But the writer went on to suggest, as this sum was "still rather too much," that it might by certain dealings with the "insurance accounts" be subjected to a further diminution of £1500. In reply, Mr. Henry Stainton, the uncle, is quoted to have observed that he would rather not touch the insurance accounts, as some of the partners had their eyes upon them, and that he would "prefer operating upon the flask goods." There was also a fund in London, known only to Stainton and the Dawsons, called the "Secret Reserve Fund," which amounted in 1838 to £77,792, and which is described to have been chiefly accumulated by debiting certain consignments of military stores from Carron to the Board of Ordnance in London with breakages which had never occurred. These breakages went sometimes to the extent of 25 per cent, and Mr. Henry Stainton delivered to the Board of Ordnance, and received payment for, the whole quantity sent, but remitted to Carron only the supposed proceeds of the unbroken goods. These things continued apparently until 1850, when Joseph Dawson died, and William Dawson succeeded to the control at Carron, while Henry Stainton remained as agent in London. Disension then, for the first time, broke out between the families of Stainton and Dawson. William Dawson, being manager, called upon Henry Stainton to account for the London fund. Stainton admitted its existence, and handed over £96,000 to the company. He died shortly afterwards, and the company made a claim upon his executors for shortcomings, which was compromised last year by a payment of the enormous sum of £220,000. From these family feuds the outside shareholders, or those who were formerly shareholders, gained an idea of the transactions which form the subject of the present action. For three-and-twenty years, according to the narrative of Colonel Maclean, some of them have been vainly endeavouring to get information. The foregoing details are simply an abridgement of the summons issued on the application of the complainant, and a short time will, doubtless, prove the truth or falsity of the charge.

THE HARVEST.—We learn from the *Mark-Lane Express* that the onward progress of the harvest, slow though it has been, on account of the scarcity of hands, in many districts, is beginning to foreshadow its probable influence upon the markets of the coming season. At present, however, enough has not been developed of the condition of the crops to enable the merchant and the miller to form a sound judgment of the result. At the same time, the accounts from various districts give anything but a favourable view of the yield of the wheat crop. In some districts there is an undoubtedly full average, but in others a premature ripeness has injured the quality and reduced the quantity of the grain. This effect has been aggravated by the heavy storms which in various parts of the country have inflicted great damage upon all the crops, and injured both quality and yield. It is estimated by many good judges that the weight of the wheat this season will average at least from 3 lb. to 4 lb. per bushel less than last year, which will make a difference in flour of from 3 lb. to 4 lb. per quarter. This will amount, in round numbers, to at least two million sacks of flour, taking the average produce at sixteen million quarters, which, even if we get an average, will materially reduce the supply, and give the miller more work and less profit. On the other hand, it is universally acknowledged that the farmers throughout the country hold the largest stock of old wheat they have had at this season for ten years; so that this will fully compensate for whatever deficiency may be found in the weight of flour per quarter. We have also a large stock of foreign wheat on hand, both in London and at the outports, that will still further help to make up any requirements. In France the case is different. The crops in the south have been housed, and are reported to exhibit a large deficiency in the acreage yield. It is estimated that upon the entire crop of wheat in that country there will be one-fourth less than an average; so that it is not considered there will be much to spare for exportation. It is probable that the French millers will still ship flour to England, when they can do it at a profit, even with a chance of having to fetch it back again at an advanced price afterwards. There is also in France, as here, a large stock of old wheat in the hands of the farmers of Normandy and Brittany, whilst supplies from the Black Sea can be readily obtained, when the price and the sliding-scale will allow. At the commencement of the harvest there was a considerable advance in price in most of the French markets; but a reaction has since taken place, although the trade still continues firm, and it is not likely that prices will recede.

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—This society has just held its thirteenth annual meeting in the town of Cardigan, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The members assembled on Monday, the 15th inst., and were actively engaged in visiting the antiquarian remains of a highly interesting district every day throughout the past week. Each evening they assembled in the Townhall to read memoirs and discuss various archaeological points connected with them and the excursions. There was a large attendance of members, and the principal gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood took an active part in the proceedings. On three of the excursion days the members were most hospitably received at mansions situated on their line of route; and everything was done by a local committee, presided over by the Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, to make their visit highly agreeable. On the first day the country north of Cardigan was explored and several British camps were visited; on the second day the society explored the district on the south-west side, visiting Nevera, with its fine sculptured cross of the ninth century; Newport, with its ancient castle of the Lords' Marches, its cromlech, its church, &c. The magnificent cromlech of Pentre Ifan, placed on the skirts of the Preselau range, some ancient mansions, and the bridge where Archbishop Baldwin preached the Crusade, accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis. On the third excursion day the eastern end of the Preselau mountain range was thoroughly examined, and a large party remained on this remarkably beautiful mountain till a late hour, visiting the camps, graves, circles, and ancient British roads for which it is well known to antiquarians. Before getting to the mountain, however, the party had digressed to Cilgerran Castle, where G. T. Clark, Esq., delivered a valuable lecture in the presence of the association on that ancient building of the thirteenth century, and on Norman castles in Wales generally. The fourth day's excursion included the Priory of St. Dogmael's, Cardigan Priory Church, Cenarth Falls, and the Castle of Newcastle-Emlyn. The weather was fine throughout, and the excursions were very numerously attended. Some of the most remarkable objects of antiquity visited were several early-inscribed stones bearing "ogham" on their edges; one of them in particular, at St. Dogmael's Priory, is of great interest, the Latin inscription and the "ogham" inscription being the exact rendering one of the other, and commemorating Sagramnus, son of Cynedda, a British Prince, known to have lived in the sixth century. Few parts of Wales are so rich in early inscriptions as the country round Cardigan. The papers read at the evening meetings were numerous and of considerable interest, touching upon many topics connected with local antiquities and Cambrian archaeology in general. The Bishop presided with great ability, taking a very energetic part in the discussions and delivering several speeches (especially the opening address) of unusual learning and spirit. A temporary museum was, as usual, formed for the occasion. It contained large collections of coins, seals, rubbings, pedigrees, early printed books, and many important MSS., including the most important records of the Barony of Kemaes, from the muniment-room of its possessor, Mr. T. D. Lloyd, of Bronwydd. The week's proceedings terminated with a ball, after the Bishop's departure; and the next annual meeting for 1890 was fixed to be held at Bangor.





THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO JERSEY.—LANDING OF HER MAJESTY AT THE ALBERT PIER, ST. HELIER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## HER MAJESTY'S CRUISE.

ON the evening of Friday, the 12th inst., as recorded in our Court news last week, her Majesty and the Prince Consort embarked in the *Victoria and Albert* on a short cruise. The Queen was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Captain Du Plat, and Major Elphinstone. Sir George Cornwall Lewis accompanied her Majesty as Secretary of State. On Saturday morning the Royal yacht (which had remained at anchor in Yarmouth Roads during the night) proceeded to Jersey, when her Majesty landed at St. Helier at half-past eleven o'clock. The Queen received an address, presented by the Bailiff. Her Majesty and the Royal party then drove through the town to the Victoria College. In the afternoon the Queen landed at St. Aubyn's Bay, and drove across the island to the breakwater at St. Catherine's, where her Majesty re-embarked, and returned to the Royal yacht, which was anchored off Mont Orgeuil. "It was now," says the *Jersey Independent*, "near eight o'clock, and the beautiful day had been succeeded by as beautiful an evening. The moon shone with surpassing brilliancy. About midnight a change was indicated by flying clouds and continuous gleams of lightning; at three o'clock a thunderstorm broke over the island, the lightning being succeeded by heavy rain. Meanwhile the Royal squadron lay anchored off Gorey. About four o'clock the storm abated, and the morning broke cool and brilliant." In the vicinity of Gorey is Mont Orgeuil Castle, once the principal fortress of the island, on a headland between St. Catherine's and Grouville bays. Its imposing situation on a rocky headland jutting into the sea, commanding a fine land and sea view, its massive walls, in many parts yet entire and mantled with ivy to their summits, render it a picturesque and striking object. It was the place of confinement of Prynne, and the residence of Charles II. during part of his exile. On Sunday the Royal yacht proceeded to St. Pierre, Guernsey. Divine service was performed on board. In the afternoon her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family landed, and drove to the Lieutenant-Governor's house, and to the fort. In the evening her Majesty re-embarked, and proceeded to Alderney, which place was left at an early hour on Monday for Osborne, where her Majesty and the Royal family landed at ten o'clock a.m.



PIAZZA IN PERUGIA.

We give two Engravings in connection with her Majesty's visit to Jersey. The "Moonlight View of Mont Orgeuil Castle, with the Queen's Squadron lying at anchor," engraved on the first page, is from a sketch by Herbert White; whilst the Illustration on the preceding page, "The Landing of the Queen at the Victoria and Albert Pier, St. Helier," is from a drawing by J. F. Draper.

## PIAZZA IN PERUGIA.

The fountain in the centre of the square, as we have mentioned in a former description of Perugia, is among the most celebrated of Italy. It consists of two large circular basins of marble and a smaller one of bronze, supported on a bronze column. Out of this upper basin rise three nereids of bronze, supporting griffins of the

same material. The griffins spout forth the water, which shoots upwards and descends into the cisterns beneath. The upper marble basin is ornamented with small figures, finely sculptured; the lower with beautiful relieves. This fountain is fifty-four feet in circumference and twenty-two feet in height. On the right side of the fountain is shown the Duomo, or cathedral. It was "rebuilt," says Gally Knight, "in 1345. The monk Bevignati was the architect. It was to have been cased in marble, but only a small part was accomplished. On one side of the portal is a stone pulpit, from which San Bernardino di Sienna frequently preached to the people of Perugia in 1425.

The Gothic building on the left of the fountain is the Palazzo Comunale. Before modern alterations disfigured it, this must have been a fine specimen of Italian Gothic. It is still eminently picturesque.

Above the portal, supported on stone brackets, appear a griffin and a lion, both in bronze. The griffin was the ensign of Perugia; the lion that of the Guelph faction, which predominated in that city. From these brackets still hang fragments of the chains of the gates of Sienna (this public suspension of chains taken in war was an Italian custom), which the men of Perugia brought home in triumph in 1358, for Perugia and Sienna were constantly at war.

## GRAND SQUARE OF AREZZO.

AN engraving of this square was given in mistake for one of a square in Perugia, in the Number of this Journal for the 6th inst. Subjoined are some particulars relating to Arezzo and its grand square. Arezzo is one of the most interesting cities of Italy, finely situated about forty-five miles from Florence (in the Roman States), on the declivity of a range

of hills. It is famous for many things,—for its antiquities, for its historical associations, for the great number of famous men who have been born there—among them Meccenas, Petrarch, Vasari, and, in the neighbourhood, Michael Angelo; and last, though not least, it is famous for its sparkling red wine. Arezzo was one of the first cities of ancient Etruria, and was celebrated in Roman times for its small vases of coral-coloured clay. It was the head-quarters of Flaminius before the great battle of Thrasymene. In the middle ages it was notable for its contentions with Florence, and in later days (1799) it had the honour of contending with the French, and undergoing "sacking" and destruction as the penalty of its presumption.

The Piazza Maggiore, represented in the engraving in our Journal of the 6th inst. is a noble and picturesque square. The church of Santa Maria, on the left, dates as far back as the



STRIKING OF THE "INDIAN QUEEN" ON AN ICEBERG IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 1.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 216.



ninth century, and is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Bacchus. The circular apse, broken into by the pointed window, gives a good specimen of the Lombard gallery. The Campanile dates 1216, when the church was repaired. There is considerable mixture of styles throughout.

The building next to the church is the Palazzo Publico, chiefly remarkable for the curious flight of steps to it, owing to the nature of the ground. Attached to this is the Fraternita, which, though in a debased Gothic and Italian style, is a picturesque object, with its twisted pillars, open gallery, and bell turret. The buildings on the extreme right are the fine loggie, designed by Vasari, and generally considered his masterpiece.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH, in consequence of the Great Yorkshire being a dead letter this year, as regarded any great St. Leger favourite, the meeting at York lacked something of its usual interest, yet there was little to complain of in point of quantity or quality of sport. The list was, however, a very carefully-arranged one, and the time badly set, and still worse kept. High Treason won the Prince of Wales Stakes pretty cleverly, by a neck, from a very nice Stockwell filly, Vesta; Lord Zealand's Vanquisher, who was hardly fit, sent down the mighty Wizard (on whom they laid 5 to 1, while 20 to 1 was obtainable about the winner) so unexpectedly that the crowd quite forgot to cheer their favourite "spots" in their dismay; and Thormanby did the same next day, and with still greater ease, to Vanquisher. The three, along with Madame Eglantine and Lupulus, are in the Champagne, which bids fair to be a very important race. Underhand, who is quite a different horse in point of muscle to what he was last year, asserted the supremacy of the top weight in the Ebor; we do not think that 9st. 5lb. could have stopped him, and he will be lucky indeed if he can get in so light for Doncaster. The Great Yorkshire field was remarkably weak, and the three favourites fought it out up the distance with tremendous pertinacity. Napoleon just ran the longest, and enabled Bumbly to win on him by a head, while little Lakadaw was only a head behind Gamster. There has been a gentle shimmer or talk in the East Riding about the winner for some time past, but Peck, his owner, is not the luckiest of men, and the running of his colt, both for the Two Thousand and the Derby, warranted no very high hopes. However, the summer has done much for him, and he is a remarkably stout, good-looking colt, considerably handsomer, and a trifle bigger, than his sire, Voltigeur, but with not the best of fore legs. If this hard weather continues it will require no ordinary care to keep him ripe and ready for Doncaster. The Gamster form is not a great one, and they will meet again there, as John Scott has it, is thought, nothing else to look to. Promised Lord is so completely the favourite that 5 to 4 on him found takers at York, while 25 to 1 against Napoleon almost went a-begging. At Tattersall's, on Monday, he was at 20 to 1, and Marionette and Trumpeter were both in the market again at 8 to 1. Summerville is also slightly backed at 10 to 1, but even if she does stand training her stable have no very great hopes of her. Lichfield on Monday, Yarmouth, Woodford, and Totness on Tuesday, and Derby on Wednesday and Thursday, are the very quiet fixtures for next week.

The Yorkshire moors seem to be remarkably well off for grouse, while in Cumberland and Westmoreland they have nearly the same tale; but in Scotland the sport has been most variable. Earl Stamford killed ten brace on the 12th, "for the use of the house only," as, although his Lordship has twenty-five beats, he considers there is "not more than a fair brooding stock left," and that they will require a jubilee both this season and next, to enable them to recover from the disease which has been so prevalent. As a setoff to his Lordship's doleful account, we hear that several of the Twelfth-of-August bags in Scotland ranged from sixty brace upwards, and that a gallant Captain headed the poll with 104 brace. For pheasants and partridges the coming season bids fair to be quite as good as the last, when dealers in many parts would hardly give 8d. a brace, for the heaps that were pressed on them.

The forward state of the harvest has been favourable to the cub-hunting, and the Duke of Beaufort's, with a wonderfully fine entry, were about the first in the field, and "opened Silk Wood" on the 11th. The Breamham Moor began last Monday, and the Old Berkshire on the Monday before, which was a soaker. They ran hard in Tubney Wood, but did not kill.

On Monday the All England play eighteen of Bradford; and on Thursday twenty-two at Rochdale; while the United meet twenty-two at Plymouth on the former day. It is now arranged that twelve players, selected half and half from each of the "elevens," are to cross the Atlantic to meet the twenty-twos of the New World. Twelve are to go, in case of accidents, and G. Parr, Jackson, Diver, Julius Caesar, Hayward, Duff, Wisden, Lillywhite, Calfyn, Lookyer, Grundy, and R. Carpenter are the selected ones. They are engaged at a large sum to play four matches, and sail from Liverpool on the 7th of September. The Englishmen in the United States and Canada have subscribed about £1400 in all towards this project, which has been talked of for two or three years.

#### RADCLIFFE RACES.—MONDAY.

Heaton Park Handicap.—Birdcage, 1. Princess of Orange, 2. Stand Plate.—Lustro, 1. Tibb Tacket, 2. Welton Cup.—Lazzy Lass, 1. Charlotte, 2. Selling Handicap.—Little Poll, 1. Princess of Orange, 2. Maiden Plate.—Cast Off, 1. Vatty, 2.

#### TUESDAY.

Radcliffe Plate.—Alfred, 1. Tibb Tacket, 2. All-Aged Selling Stakes.—Princess of Orange, 1. Katty, 2. Stewards' Cup.—Lustro, 1. Charlotte, 2. Two-Year-Old Selling Handicap.—Amy Sedgwick, 1. Tibb Tacket, 2. Hurry Handicap.—Little Poll, 1. Blarney, 2.

#### EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Runnymede Stakes.—Lord Berkeley, 1. Tame Deer, 2. Betting Stand Plate.—Albion, 1. Hand-over-Hand, 2. Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Killgrew, 1. Coxcomb, 2. Ankerwycke Stakes.—Hassock, 1. The Present, 2. King John Stakes.—Thunderbolt, 1. Rope-dancer, 2. Railway Stakes.—Pauline, 1. Volatore, 2.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Barons' Stakes.—Rosario, 1. Watersprite, 2. Queen's Plate.—Wild Rose, 1. Killgrew, 2. Town Plate.—Glenmasson, 1. Olympus, 2. Egham Stakes.—Julie, 1. Creeping Jane, 2. Magna Charta Stakes.—Volga, 1. Nigger, 2. Cooper's-hill Plate.—Wild Rose, 1. Creeping Jane, 2.

#### OXFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Misty Morn, 1. Hop Merchant, 2. Headington Hill Stakes.—Favola, 1. Lady Falconer, 2. Meadow Stakes.—Queen Bess, 1. Misty Morn, 2. Oxford Stakes.—Eltham Beauty, 1. Princess Royal, 2.

#### STOCKTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Birdcage, 1. La Hollandaise, 2. Cleveland Stakes.—Umpire, 1. High Treason, 2. Stockton Handicap.—Dilcock, 1. Archduchess, 2.

CRICKET.—United All England Eleven v. Twenty-Two of Sussex (including two bowlers): This match, which took place at the East Sussex ground, St. Leonard's, last week, occupied three days—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—when it terminated in favour of Sussex by 20 runs. The following is the score:—Sussex, 1st innings, 92; second innings, 122. United Eleven, 1st innings, 97; second innings, 97.

The vestry of St. Pancras have adopted the following resolution:—"That this vestry, having received memorials, numerous signed by the inhabitants of Somerton, complaining of the nuisance of a public market being held there on Sundays, do resolve that the police be instructed to take steps for the suppression of the nuisance."

During the gale at Trepan, on the 25th and 26th of June, an English barque, a Mexican schooner, and the French schooner *Petronia*, from Tampico, to load for Havre, were lying in the roadstead. The barque was wrecked, and five of the crew perished; the Mexican schooner foundered after being in contact with the *Petronia*, and the whole of her crew were drowned.

#### THE WEATHER.

#### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Force in Miles.	
Aug. 17	30.132	62.1	60.5	95	9	52.6	69.3	SW. NW.	103	.050
" 18	30.083	65.6	61.9	88	10	58.8	73.4	SW. S.W.	86	.000
" 19	30.140	68.5	61.2	79	6	56.4	78.2	SW. N.E.	77	.000
" 20	30.166	70.1	60.4	73	2	50.3	80.1	N. N.W.	57	.000
" 21	30.278	61.7	52.4	73	7	55.9	69.1	N.N.E.	143	.000
" 22	30.327	66.0	60.0	82	2	47.2	78.5	W. S.W. W.W.	71	.000
" 23	30.344	66.7	55.0	68	5	50.0	78.0	W.N.W.	73	.000

On Thursday week the corner-stone of the new building for the South Shields Mechanics' Institute was laid by Mr. Ingham, M.P., in German-street, in that town. The building has been in course of construction some time, and is nearly up to the second story.

On Wednesday night a warehouse, stored with cotton and other articles, in Love-lane, Great Howard-street, Liverpool, was burnt to the ground. Upwards of 8000 bales of cotton were destroyed, the value of all the property lost being about £25,000.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE most important feature in the Money Market since we last wrote is the result of the biddings for the new Indian loan of five millions in a five per cent stock, and the new Russian loan of twelve millions in a three per cent security. The former has proved successful, the total number of tenders sent in being about 800, of which 376, representing £4,485,350 were above 97, the minimum price fixed by the Council. 181 were exactly at 97, but all below that amount were rejected. Some of the tenders were for 98, 98½, and even 100. As regards the Russian loan, we may observe that under four millions has been taken, including the subscriptions from the Continent, and that the subscriptions from the Stock Exchange were barely £100,000, most of the members being of opinion that 60½ was too high a figure to offer, with Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent a very little above 99, more especially as it has been intimated that another loan for five or six millions will be shortly opened at St. Petersburg. The dealings in the scrip of the Indian loan have been numerous, at prices ranging from 97½ to 98½. The Russian scrip, however, has ruled somewhat heavy, at ½ dis. to 1 prem. Native Indian Loans have been in somewhat active request, at 89½ for the Five per Cent, and 98 for the Five-and-a-Half per Cent.

The adjudication of the above loans has had little or no influence upon the Money Market, in which there is a large amount of unemployed capital, although the demand for accommodation has rather increased. In Lombard-street short first-class bills have been discounted at 2½ to 2½; three months', at 2½; four months', at 2½; and six months', at 3½ per cent.

The imports of bullion from all sources have been under £300,000, but the whole of them have been taken for export to the Continent. The Silver Market—as heavy shipments will be made to India by the next two packets—is rather active. Bar silver has sold at 61½d., and Mexican dollars have realised 60½d. per ounce, being an advance of ½d. and ¾d. respectively.

Notwithstanding that the Government broker has purchased £15,000 Reduced Stock daily on account of the Savings Banks, and that the supply in the hands of the jobbers is small, the Market for Home Securities has continued somewhat flat; nevertheless, prices have shown considerable firmness, considering the continued drain of bullion for the Continent, and the warlike attitude taken by France in reference to the decision of the Belgian Chambers to increase the fortifications of Antwerp.

The Continental exchanges have undergone very little alteration this week. Those at Hong Kong show a downward movement of about 2, and at Shanghai of about ½, per cent.

The English and Australian Copper Smelting Company have declared a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share; and the Southampton Dock Company one at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Home Stocks were steady on Monday, but the business done in them was only moderate. Consols were 95½; New Three per Cent, 96½; India Debentures, 1858, 95½; Ditto, 1859, 94½; Ditto, Bonds, 8s. 3d. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 26s. prem. Bank Stock realised 22½; and India Stock, 217. There was scarcely any fluctuation in prices on Tuesday, when Consols marked 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cent, 96½; India Debentures, New, 94½ to 95; India Bonds, 8s. to 8s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 26s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 22½ to 22½; and India Stock, 217 to 22s. The market was rather flat on Wednesday, and prices had a dropping tendency. The Reduced and the New Three per Cent, were 94½ and 95½; Consols for Money, 95½; Ditto for A/c count, 95½; Long Annuities, 1858, 18; India Debentures, 1858, 95½; Ditto, 1859, 95; Ditto Bonds, 8s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 24s. prem. Bank Stock was 22½ and 22½; and India Stock, 216½ to 219. On Thursday the dealings were somewhat restricted, yet prices ruled very firm. Consols, both for Money and Time were done at 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cent, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 23s. prem.; India Loan Debentures, 1858, 95; Long Annuities, 1858, 18-1-10. Bank Stock was 22½. The Directors of the Bank of England have made no change in the rates of discount.

The Board of Trade Returns, showing the value of our exports during the first seven months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period last year, are very favourable. The figures stand thus:—

	1888.	1889.
Enumerated articles .. .. .	£20,775,34	£28,912,96
Unenumerated articles .. .. .	4,444,547	5,354,791
Total .. .. .	£25,219,891	£34,267,751

In the first seven months of 1887 the total shipments were valued at £73,027,918.

The dealings in the Foreign House have for the most part been on a very moderate scale. On the whole, however, prices have been fairly supported, and the principal change is a decline of fully 1 per cent in the value of Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cent, 103; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1858, 94½; Belgian Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 55; Guatemala Five per Cent, 56; Mexican Three per Cent, 20½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 64½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent (Uribarren), 81; Portuguese Three per Cent, 1858, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 80; Spanish Three per Cent, New Deferred, 33½; Turkish Six per Cent, 84; Ditto, New, 74½.

Only a moderate business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, prices have, on the whole, been tolerably firm. Australasia have marked 86½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 16½; Colonial 32; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15½ ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 29½ ex div.; London and Westminster, 49½; London Joint-stock, 31; National Provincial of England, 78; do. New, 22; Oriental, 34½; South Australia, 31; Provincial of Ireland, New, 27½; Union of Australia, 48; and Union of London, 26½.

Colonial Government Securities have continued steady, as follows:—Canada Six per Cent, January and July, 113½; do. February and August, 111½; New South Wales Government Debentures, 1871 to 1876, 99; do. 1888, 98½; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 110; and Victoria Six per Cent Bonds, 116½.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled inactive:—Berlin Waterworks have realised 3; Crystal Palace, 1½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4; Great Ship, 1; London General Omnibus, 1½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 13½ ex div.; Rhymney Iron, 22 ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, 20; Scottish Australian Investment, 130 ex div.; South Australian Land, 35; Victoria Decks, 102½; East and West India, 119; Grand Junction Canal, 53½.

About an average business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices have continued steady. The traffic receipts are still in excess of last year. Compared with the corresponding week in 1888, the increase in the Great Western traffic is £5493; in the London and South Western, £1368; the Great Western, £3286; and the Great Northern, £3361. From an official return, lately issued, we find that the total capital authorised for railway purposes to the end of last year was £346,408,287 for lines open; and that the total sum for lines open and in course of construction was £392,682,765, of which amount £325,375,507 had been raised. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 99½; Caledonian, 88½; Eastern Counties, 57½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 57½; Great Northern, 103½; Ditto, A Stock, 87; Great Western, 60½ ex div.; Ditto, Stour Valley, 56 ex div.; Lancaster and Carlisle, 94½; Ditto, Thirids, 15½ prem.; Ditto, New Thirds, 51½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60½; London and Blackwall, 109½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15; London and North-Western, 96½; Ditto, Eighth, 8½; London and South-Western, 91½ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½; Midland, 108; North British, 60½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 80 ex div.; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 13 dis. ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 44 ex div.; Ditto, York, 72½ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 24½; Ditto, Scottish Midland Stock, 81½; South-Eastern, 76½; South Wales, 63.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 100½; Chester and Holyhead, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 125 ex div.; Ditto, Five per Cent, 113 ex div.; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 93½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 93½; Wilts and Somerset, 92.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 107½; Great Western Four per Cent, 90; Ditto, Five per Cent, 101½; Ditto, Bir-

mingham Stock, 73½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 140; London and Brighton New Five per Cent, 119; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Shares, 5; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 105½; Ditto (with option till 1890), 31; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford, 10; Norfolk Five per Cent Extension Stock, 101½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 103½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 97½ ex div.; South-Eastern—Reading Annuitants, 24½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital, B, 7½; Eastern Bengal, 4½; East Indian, 100½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debentures, 100½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 85½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 93; Great Indian Peninsula, 93½; Great Western of Canada, 15½; Madras, Third Extension, 18½; Seinde, 194; Punjab, 4.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 6½; Lombardo-Venetian, 10½; Ditto, New, 10½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Recife and San Francisco, 10½ ex int.; West Flanders, 5½.

#### Friday Afternoon.

The market for home stocks has been very firm to-day at very full prices. Consols have been done at 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cent, 96½. The new India Loan has realised 95½; and Exchequer Bills have sold at 20s. to 23s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have continued steady.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with English wheat, both old and new, and the general quality of the samples was by no means first-rate. The trade ruled inactive; but, compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations. There was a good show of foreign wheat. Even the finest qualities met a dull inquiry; nevertheless, late rates were supported. Barley was in fair request, at very full prices. The supply on offer was very limited. There was a slow inquiry for malt, on former terms. The oat trade was heavy, owing to large arrivals from abroad, and prices were fully 6d. per quarter lower than on Monday. Beans and peas maintained late rates, but country flour was rather lower to purchase. The imports from abroad continue on a very limited scale.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 1250; barley, 30; malt, 2550; oats, 680; flour, 2012. Irish: oats, 1850. Foreign: wheat, 14,170; barley, 310; oats, 37,420; flour, 110 sacks, 70 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 42s.; rye, 3s. to 3½s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 27s.; distilling, ditto, 28s. to 29s.; malt, ditto, 36s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk, malt, 38s. to 40s.; brown ditto, 40s. to 42s.; 4s. 10s. and Ware 6s. to 6½s.; Chertsey, 6s. to 6½s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, fed oats, 2½s. to 2½s.; potato ditto, 2s. to 2½s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 2½s. to 2½s.; ditto, white, 2½s. to 2½s.; tick beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 3s. to 3s.; mangel, 4s. to 4½s.; white, 4s. to 4½s.; beans, 4s. to 4½s. per quarter; town-made flour, 4s. to 4s.; town household, 4s. to 4½s.; country marks, 4s. to 4s. per sack; American, 2s. to 2½s. per barrel; French, 2s. to 2½s. per sack.

Seeds.—For the time of year about an average business is done in seeds. Prices continue to rule about stationary.

Livestock.—English: crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s. per quarter; red clover, 2s. to 2½s.; ditto, white, 2s. to 2½s. per cwt.; heaped, 3s. to 3s. per quarter; coriander, 1s. to 1½s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 12s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 12s.; tares, 9s. to 9s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 5s. to 5s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, 10s. to 10½s.; ditto, foreign, 10s. to 10½s.; rape cakes, 25s. to 25s. per ton; canary, 6s. to 7s. per quarter.

Local.—The prices of beaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 8½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 4½s. 4d.; barley, 3½s. 1d.; oats, 2½s. 4d.; rye, 3s. 8d.; beans, 4½s. 4d.; peas, 3½s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 4½s. 4d.; barley, 3½s. 1d.; oats, 2½s. 4d.; rye, 3s. 8d.; beans, 4½s. 4d.; peas, 3½s. 8d.

English Grain and Seed Week.—Wheat, 70,149; barley, 1386; oats, 4872; rye, 374; 689; peas, 514 quarters.

Tea.—The transactions in all kinds have been very moderate, yet last week's prices are supported. Common round cones are selling at 1s. 3d. per lb.

Sugar.—The demand for raw sugar has been wholly confined to immediate wants, and last week's prices, with the exception of a few, have been maintained. The market is quiet, and the supply is not large. Refined sugar is in fair request, at 5s. to 5½s. 6d. per cwt. for brown lump. In crushed sugar very little is passing.

Coffee.—The stock is only 8000 tons, against 10,000 tons in 1888. The demand, generally, is steady, at fully previous quotations.

Tea.—The demand continues very inactive, at prices barely equal to last week. The stock is 22,000 tons less than in 1888.

Provisions.—For butter the inquiry is much less active, and in some instances the quotations have given way ½s. to ½s. per cwt. The bacon market is rather heavy, and prices are the turn lower. Hams support previous rates, but a few provisions are very dull.

Tallow.—Our market is firm as to price, but the business doing is only moderate. F.Y.C., on the 8th, is selling at 5s. 3d. for the last three months, 5s. 3d. to 5½s. per cwt.

Oil.—Lined oil is in fair request at 25s. per ton on the spot. Olive is in good request, at very full prices, and rape supports previous rates. Spirits of turpentine is quoted at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. Rough is sold at 3s. to 3s. 6d.

Spirits.—There is only a moderate inquiry for rum. Proof Leewards is selling at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d., and proof East India, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per gallon. The brandy trade is steady, and prices have an upward tendency. Grain spirit rules about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 60s. to 62s.; new do., 75s. to 84s.; old clover, 55s. to 110s.; new do., 80s. to 90s.; and straw, 30s. to 38s. per load.

Wool.—The public sales continue to be well attended, both by home and foreign buyers, and the bidding rule active, at fully the opening advance in the quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies are only moderate, and the trade is far from active, at prices varying from 7s. to 11s. per ton.

Cattle (Friday).—Tansfield Moor, 12s. 6d.; Wylam, 14s.; Whitworth, 14s.; Kelloe, 16s. 3d.; Harlepool, 16s. 3d.; Riddell, 15s.; Gosforth, 15s.; Haswell, 17s.; Hutton, 17s.; Hough Hall, 15s. 6d.; South Kelloe, 16s. per ton.

Sheep (Friday).—Our market continues in a most inactive state, and last year's hope are freely offering on lower terms. The accounts from the plantations are very satisfactory, and the duty remains at £260,000.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, August 25.—The show of beasts in our market to-day was moderate. For prime Scots, crosses, &c., we had a steady demand, at fully Monday's prices. Interior stock, however, at barely late quotations. Although the supply of sheep was seasonably good, the mutton trade ruled firm, and the quotations were well supported. The best old Down realised 5s. per 8 lb. There was an improved inquiry for lambs. In prices, however, no advance took place. Prime calves sold readily, other kinds of quality, on former terms. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing, at late rates. For 8 lb. to 10 lb. the market was quiet, and inferior breeds 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; large pigs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; sucking calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 22s. per cwt. Total supply: Beasts, 1600; cows, 122; sheep and lambs, 11,572; calves, 500; pigs, 400. Foreign: Beasts, 20; sheep and lambs, 2200; calves, 320.

Wool and Leather (Friday).—For the time of year, supplies of meat here to-day are moderately extensive. Generally speaking, the trade is very inactive, at following prices:—Inferior beef, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; large pigs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; mutton ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; small pork, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HARRIS.

HAMBURG, Friday, August 19.—The wheat market remains without life, and none but home purchases are made, for which rather lower prices were taken. We quote 61½ to 63½, old, 61½ to 63½, and the new 62½ to 64½, could be had at 43s. to 44s. per 49½ lb. f.o.b. here. From our ports we receive lower offers:—62½ lb. Danish at



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THE COBDEN BANQUET AT ROCHE DALE.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. WILLIAMS. —SEE NEXT PAGE.



## MR. COBDEN AT ROCHDALE.

THE long-contemplated soirée to Mr. Cobden, in honour of his unopposed return for the borough of Rochdale during his absence in America, took place on Wednesday evening.

The meeting was held in a pavilion erected upon a plot of ground in the Mere field, near Drake-street. The monster pavilion was erected by Mr. W. Hibbert, of Manchester, and was 46 yards long by 32 yards wide, and the height of the roof in the centre was 34 feet. There had been consumed in the erection 12,000 yards of canvas, 15,000 yards of rope, 8 centre poles, 200 side poles, and 300 stakes. The exterior of the pavilion was decorated with the flags and banners of all nations, and the interior was very tastefully ornamented. The sides, which were eight feet high, were covered with red, white, and blue drapery, and the front of the platform was covered with pink and white drapery. In front of the platform there were emblazoned the shields of America, Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Spain, and Turkey. The three compartments into which the pavilion was divided, were profusely decorated with festoons of flags and banners, and the whole had a very gay and pleasing effect. Adjoining the main tent, there were two smaller ones, which were used in connection with the victualling department. The refreshments were arranged on tables running down each side of the pavilion. There were 2250 persons present, for whom ample accommodation had been provided.

At seven o'clock the chair was taken by the Mayor (Andrew Stewart, Esq.). Mr. John Bright, M.P., entered the pavilion at half-past six o'clock, and was received with loud cheers, as was also Mr. Sharman Crawford. Mr. Cobden arrived at a quarter to seven o'clock, and was received with the most vociferous cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of applause, which lasted for some time.

Mr. G. Ashworth moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting most cordially welcomes Richard Cobden, Esq., as the representative of this borough in Parliament, and expresses its high gratification that the electors of Rochdale have, by returning him unopposed, given him the highest proof of their esteem, and placed him in a position again to advocate and enforce in the House of Commons those great principles of commercial freedom and political reform which have distinguished his career."—Mr. John Parnie seconded the resolution.—The Mayor put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously, and with great cheering.

Mr. Cobden then rose, and was received with deafening acclamations. He said he had coveted the honour of representing the borough of Rochdale beyond all other constituencies in the empire, and he thanked them sincerely and heartily for electing him as their member at a time when he was nearly 4000 miles from England. It was, moreover, a still greater honour when he considered the corruption that existed at the last election. He would speak upon this subject for a moment, whilst the matter was still fresh in the memory of the country. Although the number of election petitions had been very great, he believed that it by no means represented the number of corrupt constituencies. He ventured to assert that the House of Commons was not very desirous of putting down these evil practices. The expense of an election petition was so enormous that it was often impossible to obtain a redress of the grievance. If the House of Commons wanted to put down these proceedings they could manage it. They must enable an inquiry to be made at a much less cost, and they must pass a law which will make the act of bribery or corruption a criminal proceeding, so that the Attorney-General could institute an action against any person guilty of such acts. The House of Commons had another foolish and expensive practice which ought to be put down. He alluded to the system of issuing commissions of inquiry. He had lately voted against the commission to inquire into the practices at Gloucester, and he did this, not because he wished to shield the guilty persons concerned in those practices, but because he believed that such inquiries were utterly futile, were very expensive, and never obtained any good result. The adoption of the ballot would have a most important influence in repressing electoral excesses, as was proved by the evidence afforded by the example of the United States, where it had long been in active operation. Mr. Randall, an American statesman of reputation, had assured him that in the course of fifty years he had never known a vote in Philadelphia bought or sold. The ballot prevented buying and selling. Nobody would buy a vote when he could never learn whether he had obtained money's worth for the sum expended. Mr. Cobden then turned to the subject of the late war in Italy. He congratulated them on the neutrality which England had been able to maintain. She was as much to be feared on the Continent of Europe as before the war. As regarded the Congress that was to be held by the great Continental Powers, he believed that the only condition which could justify England in entering that Congress would be that Italy should be allowed to settle her own form of Government without the intervention by force of arms from any other Power. Having travelled in Italy, he could state from his own personal knowledge that the Tuscans and the people of the Bolognese Legation had recently elected the most eminent men in those countries as their representatives. They had sent to their new assemblies men who ranked in Central Italy as high as Lord Derby or Lansdowne in England. We had a near interest in foreign affairs. The annual budget was prepared rather with reference to our foreign than to our domestic policy. The chief fear which was continually recurring in England was that we were liable to an invasion from France, and the expenditure arising from this unnatural fear was enormous. Now, he ventured to say that the increased armaments, naval and military, of France, during the last ten years, were quite as much provoked by the additions made to the English armaments as the contrary. The English dread of a French invasion was a laughing-stock of the Americans. They called it the "English craze." The press was chiefly to blame for this foolish cry, and he advised his audience to distrust the opinion of newspaper writers. What had been the consequence of "the panic cry"? Why, the expenditure has been increased by four or five millions; and he unhesitatingly asserted that the country was now not one whit safer than before. Suppose these four or five millions had been devoted to the reduction of the Customs' duties and the extension of our trade with France, we should have done far more to preserve peace with that country than our so-called defensive preparations. Our preparations could not terrify France, but they might provoke her. Mr. Cobden then alluded to the offer which was made to him to join the Palmerston Cabinet. He was by no means indifferent to the honour intended him, though he had been unable to accept it. He thought it was his duty to go direct to Lord Palmerston, without communicating with any other person; and, in the course of the conversation with his Lordship he had referred to his strong convictions on the subject of his (Lord Palmerston's) foreign policy, and suggested that, holding these views, he could not consistently take part in a Cabinet of which his Lordship was the head. It was not a question of personal feeling: he had not now—he never had—any feeling of personal hostility to Lord Palmerston. He had chosen to refuse because of the strong convictions to which he had referred, and he claimed no merit for the course he had taken. Mr. Cobden resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Speeches were afterwards delivered by Messrs. Crawford, Crossley, and Bright, and resolutions, relating to Reform were passed.

Mr. Bright, in the course of his address, said, that as a voter for the borough of Rochdale, and as the political associate and friend of Mr. Cobden for nearly fifty years, he hoped to be permitted to express his gratification at having Mr. Cobden as his representative in Parliament. Referring to the subject of Parliamentary Reform, he particularly drew attention to the county constituencies, repeating his previous statements as to the servile dependence of the electors on the landholders. Lord J. Russell had sketched a scheme of reform. He (Mr. Bright) fancied, before the last general election there were men now in the present Cabinet who were not prepared to go so far on the path of Reform as Lord John Russell; but he would warn those Ministers, if any such there were, that if they gave the country a measure short of that scheme, they would cover their Cabinet with a taint which it could never survive.

The proceedings terminated at half-past ten o'clock. On Thursday evening Mr. Cobden met the non-electors of the borough in the same marquee. The admission was free, and the place was densely packed by an audience mainly, if not entirely, of working men. Mr. Bright and Mr. Sharman Crawford were present, and the Mayor again occupied the chair.

## PERILOUS VOYAGE OF THE "INDIAN QUEEN."

A PASSENGER by the *Indian Queen*, Mr. Simeon T. Hardy, of Cork, has obligingly forwarded to us an account, accompanied by a sketch, which we engrave on page 211, of the striking of that ship on an iceberg on the 1st of April last. He also supplies us with some further particulars of the admirable manner in which the wreck of the *Indian Queen*, although deserted by her captain and most of the crew, was, through the skill and energy of those of her officers and crew who remained faithful to their duty, and of her passengers, subsequently taken into the port of Valparaiso, after a perilous voyage of forty days from the time of getting free of the ice. Mr. Hardy thus writes from Valparaiso on the 30th of May:—

"The ship *Indian Queen*, 1050 tons register, commanded by Capt. Brewer, sailed from Melbourne, bound for Liverpool, on March 13, 1859, with forty passengers, and a cargo consisting of wool and gold. The vessel is one of the Liverpool Black Ball line of Australian Packets, and of established reputation. We had favourable weather after we left Port Phillip Heads, and made rapid progress on our voyage until the 27th of March. The vessel sailed fast, and was by that date about half way to Cape Horn, and we anticipated a speedy passage across the Southern Ocean. The weather now became thick and foggy with strong N.W. winds and heavy westerly swell. The temperature had become very cold and raw, especially to us, long used to the warm sun of Australia. On the 31st of March we were by our account in 53° S. lat., and 151° W. long., but no observation had been possible for some day previously from the cloudy and thick state of the weather. That day was rainy and foggy throughout, with strong N.W. wind, and very cold. The ship was running eleven to twelve knots, and we felt uneasy, but were assured there were no dangers to apprehend, as a strict look-out was constantly kept. At two o'clock next morning, the 1st of April, we were aroused by a violent shock, succeeded by the crash of falling spars, and a grinding sound along the starboard side. We hurried on some clothes and got to the poop-deck, when a dismal sight presented itself. The ship was lying broadside on to an immense iceberg, which towered like a mountain over our heads. All her spars and sails above the lower masts were gone over the starboard side. The foremast was also broken close to the deck, and hanging at an angle, still held by the rigging. The mainmast was hanging broken over the side, and only the mizenmast perfect with the crossjack sail and spanker. The mizen topmast was standing, the topsailyard hanging from it broken in the slings. The bowsprit hung broken along side, and the ship, a short time before bounding along under studding sails and everything set to royals, was now a complete wreck. The night was dark and rainy, with strong N.W. breeze. We saw that the port life-boat had been lowered, and no one was at the wheel, nor could we see any officer or sailor on the poop. Presently we heard the carpenter, Thos. Howard, call out, 'The ship is tight, she makes no water,' and he came to us and said he had sounded the pumps, and encouraged us thereby. The second mate, Mr. Leyvret, then came up and informed us that the captain, chief mate, and most of the crew had gone away in the life-boat; that when the ship struck the ice he had called the captain up, and the crew had rushed out of the fore-castle, and, with the captain and mate, taken to the life-boat. So, said he, 'What can I do; you see the state the ship is in?' We replied, 'We will trust in God and exert ourselves, as they have deserted us.' Encouraging one another, we divided our numbers. Some took charge of the wheel and remaining sails; others set about clearing off the ice which lay in masses on the decks. We backed the crossjack, getting the braces aft which led into the main rigging, and hauled in the head of the spanker. We perceived the boat tossing in the swell off our port beam, and apparently endeavouring to regain the ship. We shouted to the men in her to come alongside, that the ship was tight, but, in the roaring of wind and waves, could scarcely hear their reply, except for help. This we did all in our power to render by throwing ropes and life-buoys, but all fell short; and we suppose they had lost their oar, and we could see the seas washing over the boat, and that she was full of water. The back swell from the ice threw her to windward from us, and we lost sight of her in the fog. The ship now demanded all our attention. We found she was drifting to leeward past the iceberg; the crossjack kept aback assisting, and we had the relief soon after to see her drop clear of it, and into smoother water to leeward.

"Day now began to break, and an awful state our ship appeared to us in. She rolled like a log, and, with spar and wreck hanging over the sides, and ice and water washing about, we thought we must meet the fate of those who had taken to the boat. By the mercy of God we found she was not stove below the water line, and kept tight. We commenced clearing away the wreck, and succeeded in cutting away the mainmast and wreck from the mainmast, when the cry, 'Ice to leeward!' was raised, and we saw a huge berg looming out of the mist. We braced up the crossjack and set the spanker, and trimmed the foresail as well as we could, then anxiously watched the ice. The good ship forged ahead with the wreck hanging to her, and weathered the ice about a hundred yards. Scarcely had she done so than the foremast fell, crushing the long-boat—the other boats were previously stove by falling spars. We had now to use all our exertions to get the foremast over the side with its wreck, and this was happily accomplished under the skilful directions of the carpenter, Howard, who displayed the greatest coolness and ability on this and all other occasions. Mr. Leyvret also evinced great courage and seamanship, as did the four sailors left on board. We met no more ice on that day, and by evening had the wreck all cleared away, and stays up to secure the mainmast.

"On mustering we found that, besides Captain Brewer and Mr. Jones, the mate, fifteen sailors were gone, leaving on board Mr. Leyvret, second mate; Howard, carpenter; Williams, boatswain; four able seamen, one ordinary, and two boys; also the cooks, stewards, and doctor and purser, and the passengers—thirty men, three women, and seven children. We arranged ourselves into watches, four passengers to be constantly on the fore-castle. On consulting with Mr. Leyvret, some of us having experience and knowledge of navigation, we agreed that our best course was to make for Valparaiso, distant about 3800 miles, first steering north to clear the ice. We drifted for some days with strong N. W. winds, frequently among icebergs, which we providentially escaped. On the 3rd of April the wind shifted to the south, and the weather cleared up, becoming fine, through very cold. We saw large icebergs round us, but having fair wind and some sail on mainmast, a lower studding sail, and with main staysail, crossjack, and spanker, making together three to four knots, the ship began to make progress to the north. One iceberg we passed was of an immense size, of square form. It parted in two shortly after we cleared it—a portion rushing like an avalanche into the sea, which it tossed up in a huge wave, and floated off quickly two or three miles from the rest of the berg. We were continually in ice until the 7th of April, when we saw the last two bergs in lat. 54° S. Our first observation on the 3rd of April showed we were then in 50°, and must have been in 60° when we struck the ice. We looked anxiously for a ship, but saw none, as we crossed the track of the homeward-bound Australian traders. On reaching 49° we shaped a direct course for Valparaiso, knowing there was little chance of our seeing a vessel until we approached the American coast. We got up shears and secured a topmast to the stump of the foremast; also top-sail yards to the jury foremast and mainmast. With sails thereon the ship's rate improved to five knots, with favourable breezes. We encountered several heavy gales and cross high seas, in which the ship rolled and laboured awfully, straining in her decks and topsides, but keeping tight otherwise. On the 7th of May we saw the welcome sight of a vessel steering towards us. Her captain boarded us, and she proved to be the American whaler *Los Fagundes*, of New Bedford, Captain Rao, who offered us every assistance, and gave us full information about the coast and port we were steering for. The long-time we found then to be 75°, not 78°, as we had it by our chronometers, which were all three astray. On the 8th of May we met the French ship of war *Comet*, whose commander offered us every assistance, and agreed to remain by us until we made the port. Next day we made land, and that evening Valparaiso light bore E.N.E. twenty miles. The French ship went in, and when, on the morning of the 10th, we approached the bay, the boats of H.M.S. *Comet*, eighty-four guns, Admiral Baynes, came out. An officer and men boarded; the boats took the ship in tow, and we came to anchor in the roads of Valparaiso on the 10th of May, after a voyage of forty days from the ice."

## BLACK SWANS AT THE SEAT OF SAMUEL

GURNEY, ESQ., M.P.

EVERYONE now knows that the Latin proverb which speaks of the rarity of Black Swans has ceased to convey a truth. Excepting that, on the whole, a white swan is a prettier object, there is no reason why the black fowl of that species should not be as common as the white one. At any rate, the breed which is in existence at Culvers, near Carlsholm, the seat of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P. for Penryn, is prolific enough to warrant an assertion that there is no chance of the proverb being reinstated in its truth and integrity. In justification, however, of the ancients, it may be stated that, according to Mr. Gould, in his work on Australian Birds, the first notice on record respecting the existence of the Black Swan occurs in a letter written by Mr. Witsen to Doctor M. Lister about the year 1693, in which he says—"Here is returned a ship which by our East India Company was sent to the south land, called *Hollandia Nova*;" and he adds that Black Swans were found there. In 1726 two were brought alive to Batavia, having been procured on the west coast of Australia, near Dirk Hartog's Bay. Captain Cook observed the bird on several parts of the coast, and from that time it has attracted the attention of every traveller in Australia. It has not been found in a state of nature out of Australia, and it has not yet been seen on the north coast; while, on the other hand, it is as generally distributed over the whole of the southern portion of that vast continent, the islands in Bass's Straits, and the still more southern country of Van Dieman's Land, wherever there are rivers, estuaries of the sea, lagoons, and pools of water of any extent. In some instances it occurs in such numbers that flocks of many hundreds may be seen together. These birds have been in different parts of Australia much sought after and destroyed by the settlers, one mode pursued being to chase them in a boat at the time when they shed their primary quill-feathers, when, being unable to fly, they are easily captured. In disposition, unless seriously molested, the Black Swan is tame, gentle, and harmless; and, as it readily becomes domesticated, there are few of the aviaries of Europe which do not contain some specimens of the bird. The breeding season, in its state of nature, commences in October and continues to the middle of January, and the eggs laid are from five to eight in number; they are of a pale green colour, stained all over with buffy brown, four and a half inches long by two inches and three-quarters broad. The whole of the plumage is brownish black, the under surface paler than the upper; the feathers of the back tipped with greyish brown; primary and secondary feathers pure white; bill beautiful pinky scarlet, crossed near the tip with a broad band of white; eyelashes pinky scarlet, and feet black. The specimens of the Black Swan possessed by Mr. Gurney, and of which we give an Illustration, have proved singularly prolific. The parent-bird has laid no less than ninety-two eggs and hatched seventy-three cygnets between January 1854, and July 1859.

## THE RECENT FETES AT PARIS.

In conformity with the promise given in our last Number, we this week present our readers with a series of fine Illustrations, drawn by our artists on the spot, of the recent fêtes in Paris. We have already given in our columns a general description of these rejoicings, so that we shall now confine ourselves to the details relating especially to our Engravings, which we will take in the order of their importance.

## RETURN OF THE TROOPS.—THE BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS.

Our large Picture of the Entry of the Army of Italy into Paris (Engraved at pages 206-207) is from the pencil of M. Beaucé, with whose artistic productions our readers have become familiar during the Italian campaign. The scene selected for Illustration is that of the passage of the troops on the Boulevard des Italiens, in front of the Opéra Comique. The wounded are seen in the foreground, preceded by the almoners or chaplains, and followed by the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, who are passing between the elegant columns erected in their honour by the administration of the theatre "A Napoleon III. et à l'Armée d'Italie." These two columns were of an extremely light and chaste design in white and gold, that nearest the theatre being surrounded by a rich flower-garden. On the four sides of the pedestals was inscribed, in three lines, "Veni, vidi, vici," which occasioned some torment to the uninitiated but curious. A fine gentleman, well-gloved and highly-scented, but to whom the language of the Roman Conqueror had never furnished a subject of study, was asked by his spouse for an explanation of the inscription. Without the slightest hesitation he replied "'Veni, vidi, vici'; why, don't you see that the words are Italian? They are the names of the three Piedmontese Generals who have so much distinguished themselves during the war of independence. The reception of the serried columns was such as it deserved to be, especially from a people who attach so much importance to the parade and outward form of glory. France has added fresh laurels to her martial crown; a triumph has been accorded to those who have won them for her; thousands of bouquets and millions of cheers have welcomed home her weary soldiers; but in the midst of these legitimate joys and these hearty shoutings there must have been frequent sighs and frequent tears, occasioned by the recollection that the ranks of the heroes had been sorely thinned, and that many a son, many a brother, many a friend, and many a sweetheart would rejoice no more with their presence the hearts of those whom they had loved and who had loved them.

## RECEPTION OF THE ARMY OF ITALY BY THE EMPEROR AT THE PLACE VENDÔME.

We gave last week a full account of the doings on Sunday week at the Place Vendôme. Subjoined are some particulars, by the Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*, in connection with the Engraving on page 218 of the grand military spectacle at this point. "It was at half-past ten that the shouts of the multitude in the Rue de la Paix finally announced the advent of the Emperor and the troops. His Majesty rode gallantly into the square at the head of his warriors, with something, probably, of the becoming pride of the knight who has now fairly won his spurs, or, in modern phrase, of the soldier who has smelt powder and proved himself a really able commander. And now the defile began, and a very long defile it was. The Emperor drew up his prancing charger (a new purchase of £100) in front of the Empress' gallery, and Marshal Vaillant stationed himself opposite. Contrary to the arrangement at the 'return from the Crimea,' when the 'wounded' walked at the head of of their respective regiments, the whole of the *Ungers* of Italy advanced together, and with much greater effect, in separate groups of guards and soldiers of the Line, Zouaves, Turcos, chasseurs à pied and à cheval, artillery, engineers, and men of every arm and rank. The enthusiasm and feelings of the spectators awoke at once, strongly and sympathetically, at this sight, which was indeed an exceedingly touching and affecting one. Three reverend chaplains walked in front, fit ministers of ceremony for such a company, and behind them hobbled many a poor maimed and lopped specimen of humanity, who will never walk as God and nature intended him to walk again. The banners, torn to shreds and tatters, exhibiting often the look of a stray cobweb which had attached itself to a pole, told us how wild had been the storm which had once raged around them; and here we saw, in these poor cripples, the dread work which such deadly hail deals round in its resistless blast. Every now and then some passing object was made the subject of peculiar attention or respect. A steady, quiet-looking officer passed by, with slow step, both arms pinioned helplessly in large white sheets across his breast. He looked like a man who had not spared to use them as long as he had them. Groups of three and four hobbled past, affectionately aiding each other with hands or arms, or legs, as they happened to have them left: the greater part, however, spite of either maimed or missing limbs, having contrived to load themselves with prodigious quantities of bouquets, garlands, and wreaths, through which they had passed their heads, or stumps, or whatever they had, and thus marched on resolved not to lose or leave a leaf behind them of these tokens of popular favour or emotion. Indeed, both the 'wounded' and the whole Imperial Guard and the first corps-d'armée looked as though marching from 'Birmam Wood to Dunsinane' under the pile of flowers and foliage which they brought along with them. The 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, it need hardly be said, was especially 'remembered,' and at the same time nearly



smothered! I saw one gallant turban in its route marching under the shade of a whole orange-tree, which had been thrown at him or on him! As each regiment of the Guard passed the Emperor the standard-bearer and its company drew up, the flag was carried close up to the Emperor's horse, when his Majesty saluted it, and after he had addressed a few words to the troops around a dismounted Cent Garde stalked forward, and, taking the banner, carried it into the rear. There all the standards of the Guard, together with the three captured Austrian standards—one a mere shred, like a ribbon—remained until the termination of the ceremony, when they were carried en masse before the Emperor and his Staff as they rode back to the Tuileries. Forty Austrian cannon, of all dimensions, rattled through the Place, and were the objects of great curiosity and applause. So were all the various "dogs" and other animals of the regiments, not forgetting a dog of the 2nd Zouaves, decorated with a costume somewhat resembling his master's, and terribly encumbered with wreaths of laurel which had been inflicted on him; as well as a goat of the 11th battalion of Chasseurs, which was made the object of a special ovation. . . . Some warm summer clouds, which had agreeably relieved us from the sun, maliciously repaid themselves for the shelter they had afforded by at last "cooling" us in an uncalled-for and unwelcome fashion. The first drops came down like crown-pieces, as though sprinkled by the mischievous fingers of some fairies above, in mockery or emulation of the tiny white and rose-coloured parasols, with their silken fringes, which, alas! were all that could be opposed to such an unmannerly attack. At last down came the thunder-shower in earnest. As I stood just opposite the Emperor, I had the pain of seeing his Majesty, who had been literally roasting under a burning glass for more than three hours previously, cooled to some purpose. He and his horse looked precisely as though some one were pouring bucketsful of water on their heads, so incessant was the downfall for some minutes. The weather cleared up again; but the change was sadly *mal à propos*, and ruffled the feathers as well as the tempers of the whole assembly."

THE ORIENTAL JOUST ON THE SEINE.

The aquatic performance represented in this Engraving (given at page 219) took place on the Saint Napoleon, or Emperor's fête-day, the 15th of August. At most of the public fêtes in Paris a variety of amusements in the open air are provided for the people, and this tournament on the Seine is one of the most ancient and least solemn, on account of the curious figure cut by some of the combatants, who are divided into Reds and Blues, in the course of the struggle. The portion of the river set apart for the spectacle this year was that between the bridges of Jena and Alma, the latter being seen in our Engraving, with the Tuileries in the distance. The shores are ornamented with numerous flags and streamers, and a stand for the judge (who distributes the prizes) and the trumpeters, who execute a brilliant flourish after each fall, usually accompanied by shrieks of laughter and clapping of hands from the crowded assemblage. Two boats, with an equal number of rowers, contain the rival sets of lutteurs; at the stern of each boat is a ladder inclining upwards, and terminated by a small platform, upon which each would-be champion, very lightly dressed, comes to the encounter of his adversary. Armed with a long but harmless lance, and protected by a large shield, each endeavours, when the two bargues meet, to remove his rival from his elevated position (for this day only); the weaker or less clever falls into the water on the receipt of the slightest shock, and regains the shore or some skiff in waiting to assist the unfortunate but not inglorious victim in case of fatigue or accident. The appearance of the vanquished is most droll, as the water causes their light costume to adhere closely to their bodies. In the prow of each boat is placed a drummer, who beats the charge continuously till the jousts are within reach of one another, when the rowers raise their oars upright into the air as the signal of attack. At the end of the contest on this occasion one of the Blues had successively upset four of the Reds, and one of the Reds had achieved the same success with regard to the Blues, so that there was a champion on both sides, each of whom received a prize from the hands of M. Hortus, the Mayor of the Tenth Arrondissement. The Oriental joust was followed by a regatta, which came off without accident.

The towers seen on either side of the bridge in our Illustration are two of those which have been recently erected in numerous parts of Paris for the purposes of the new survey, rendered necessary by the approaching extension of the limits of the city from the Barriers to the Fortifications.

Gratuitous performances at all the principal theatres were given in the afternoon; and the fireworks (of which we have already given an Illustration) and the illuminations, both this year on an unusually splendid scale, terminated the amusements of a day which, although passed in levity, was the vigil of that Imperial measure of mercy which will enable hundreds of exiles to return to their native country and "assist" in person at the next anniversary of the Fête de l'Empereur.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

MORE OF THE "ITALIAN DIFFICULTY."

TURIN AND FLORENCE.

To any one near enough to the field of action to see clearly the events in the Italian Duchies there will at once appear a striking resemblance between the circumstances and those which preceded the closure and extinction of the last revolution in France. A very slight acquaintance with Italians would suffice to show that when such men as the Duke of Strozzi, the Count Ghirardesca, and Count Piccolomini of Sienna declare against the Sovereign whose courtiers it has been their highest ambition to be, there must be some very grave and urgent pressure upon them. The case is simply this:—The Liberal party in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma have decided for annexation to Piedmont; and they have coerced the aristocracy by the very significant threat which says, "Accept this, or worse will befall you!" They accept Victor Emmanuel, therefore, exactly as the French Legitimists accepted the present Emperor of France. It was their one sole chance of escape from Red Republicanism, or at least they believed so.

Whatever might have been the difficulty of Italy before the war, it has now become a web of such intricacy and complication as none can hope to unravel. Piedmont, after pledges innumerable never to desert the cause of the provinces which sought her protection, has been compelled by the superior order of France to withdraw her commissioners and disavow the alliance. The Liberal politicians of the Duchies, seeing themselves menaced by Imperial power on one side, and savage democracy on the other, implore aid from Piedmont all the more eagerly. The priests, all more or less in the interest of Austria and the deposed princes, either endeavour to corrupt the electors and vitiate the "voto," or secretly try to organise such an amount of disturbance as may justify, and call for, an armed interference from without. Meanwhile a large volunteer force—some say about twenty thousand men—united to the Tuscan regulars is under arms, without it being at all clear for what they are to contend, where, or with whom. Add to these ingredients the fêtes and festivities at Milan, secret arrests, martial law and the drum-head at Mantua and Venice, and you may have some faint idea of an "imbroglio" such as the world has never seen surpassed.

French journalists declare that the Emperor of the French had not condemned the formation of any republic in Italy. That the Tuscans may, if they will, unite with the other provinces and select as Sovereigns either the Prince Bonaparte, the Duke de Leuchtenberg, the young Count Robert of Parma, or the Prince de Larengan. That Louis Napoleon is averse to annexation with Piedmont, and the consequent formation of one powerful monarchy of Northern Italy, is well known. Indeed, to this decided repugnance on his side well-informed Italians are all agreed in ascribing the sudden termination of hostilities and the peace of Villafranca. It was, they aver, only after the Austrian defeat at Solferino that the French Emperor began fully to appreciate what might be the power and the tendencies of a strong kingdom holding its position between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. He perceived, besides, that M. Cavour was going too fast for him; that the subtle Minister gathered up the spoils of victory almost ere they were well won; and that at the end of a great and glorious campaign, instead of crowns to bestow and territories to bequeath, he would be there simply to ratify the previous arrangements and dispositions of a Piedmontese

Prime Minister. This was not the distribution of labour on which the Emperor had speculated. Nor was he, amidst all his triumphs and successes, the man to accept such a part; and so he made peace with Austria, and deposed Count Cavour!

But let no one flatter himself that the treaty of Villafranca secures the peace of Italy, or that the condition of the peninsula has been really ameliorated by the war. It is true, Austria no longer weighs upon the heart of Italy; but is France, with her 80,000 victorious soldiers now encamped in Lombardy, less powerful than Austria? Is Louis Napoleon less the friend of the Papacy than Francis Joseph? Where are the evidences that he likes constitutional government and its freedoms better than his Imperial brother of Austria? Have not the concessions of the "four fortresses" to Austria left that Power the master of Upper Italy; and have not his decrees as to the deposed Duchies ratified a policy the most odious and offensive to the popular sentiment of all Italy? These are the opinions one hears on all sides, and with such tact of reserve as well justifies M. Granier de Cassagnac in his reproaches against the "ingratitude of Italy."

Towards England the most strange revulsion has now taken place. Indeed, talk as you may about Anglo-French alliances, the nations of Europe have long acted upon the principle that the two countries must always be in political opposition, and that whenever one favours a certain policy the other of necessity must oppose it. "The Italians, therefore, strenuously declare, 'now is the time for England to prove herself our friend. England may now conciliate all the sentiments of Italy. She may secure our liberties and ratify our freedom.' It is not exactly so very clear how these desirable objects are to be attained. They are, however, most obvious to the eyes of Italian patriotism. Let us, therefore, hope that they may be equally so to those who peer through the cobwebbed panes of a certain old house in Downing-street."

THE FARM.

The Oxford August ram sales were very successful this year, and nearly 300 rams changed hands. Messrs. Druce got twenty guineas and a half for one of theirs, forty of which averaged £9 8s. 6d., while twenty-two of Mr. Charles Gillett's made £10 10s. The Duke of Marlborough's average was £8 15s. 6d. for fourteen; and seventeen guineas was the top price. In addition to the sales Mr. Gillett, of Brose Norton, sold ten at a £17 average, and it seems that he has sold the ram which was second at Banbury for fifty guineas. Mr. John Bryan, who succeeded the late Mr. W. Gillett, of Southleigh, also disposed of fifty-five before the Oxford sales, some of them being let, and the others sold for twenty guineas. Mr. Aylmer's average at his letting of Leicesters in Norfolk, last week, was £8 5s. 4d. for eighty, with £22 5s. as the top price. It was here that Mr. Hudson, of Castle Acre, the celebrated Norfolk feeder, speaking of Southdown sheep, observed, that "he admired them when he had them, but they were not the sheep to make mutton for the mill."

The North Lonsdale Agricultural Society was held at Ulverstone a few days since, and, in addition to the usual annual premiums, there were nine silver challenge cups. That for the best shorthorned bull above one year old found Royal Buttery again with no rival near his throne; but the great event of the day was the cup for the best shorthorned cow, or heifer, &c., which had a very fine entry. Captain Gunter was first with his Duchess seventy-seventh, and his Moss Rose followed pretty close on her heels, while Rosette, Stanley Rose, and Empress of Hindostan, were said to have been the next three in the estimation of the judges. It will thus be seen that the Hartlepool decision in favour of Stanley Rose against Duchess seventy-seventh, has been "corrected" both in Yorkshire and Lancashire. The heifer looks sadly, as if she required rather more quiet than has been her lot of late to enable her to get her bloom back again. The Cleveland Society, which holds its meeting at Redcar early in September, is going to give premiums for the best couples of foxhound puppies, "to be competed for by huntsmen to any regular established pack." We have heard of prizes for sheep-dogs in Warwickshire and elsewhere, but this is the first time that foxhounds have been recognised at an agricultural show. This will not give much encouragement to the enemies of the noble science, who have long prophesied so confidently that it would be "improved off the face of the earth." The prize seems a slight compensation to the "scarlet" interest for the havoc which draining has made with scent.

The Messrs. Howard explain, with reference to Messrs. Hornsby's challenge, that the difference of implement makers with agricultural societies arose from the habit of giving prizes "without trial, or after brief and imperfect trials, and that the resolution which Messrs. Hornsby say they violated had been replaced by another, which from its wording did not bring the Highland Society within its scope. They are content, however, to leave the question to some gentlemen connected with the council of the association of agricultural engineers. As for all these challenges they are, after all, mere bombast, or certain to end in a wrangle. Every one who is beaten immediately vows he has not had a fair trial, and they set to forthwith to quarrel and challenge each other in the newspapers. In earlier days, before they became such a great estate, they were glad enough to be permitted to enter and have trials at the meetings of different societies, whereas now the five or six great dons who have established their fame wish to spare themselves the trouble, and perchance the mortification, of being "beaten by a small maker," and want to use the societies' catalogues and yards as mere sale shops.

HOLCUS SACCHARATUS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN your interesting notice of the *Holcus saccharatus* there are doubts expressed with regard to what might be the results of its culture under less advantageous circumstances than those in which the plants referred to in your Paper were reared, it may therefore be acceptable to some of your readers to learn that I have been able to raise, by way of experiment, very good specimens of the plant as far north as Cambridgeshire without taking any further trouble than would be required for its culture in open fields.

Having procured a sixpenny paper of the *Holcus saccharatus* seed from Messrs. Sutton's seed establishment, Reading, I sowed it, as late as the 13th of May last, in a piece of orchard ground here, of but average quality, and without having had it manured since the last crop was removed. The seeds were put in rows, eighteen inches apart, and at the distance of about four inches in the row; but little of the seed failed, and the only attention I bestowed upon the plants was to keep them well weeded between the rows. By the last week in July the crop had attained a sufficient height and degree of maturity to allow of its being cut down. I used it as food for our horse, which ate it with great avidity, and thrived well upon it. Some of the plants I left to go to seed; they vary in height from six feet six inches to seven feet six inches, the stems or canes at the broadest part varying from one inch to one inch and a quarter in diameter, and the broadest portion of the leaves a little more than four inches. The plants which were cut down are sending forth fresh canes, so that I expect a second crop, though an inferior one, before Michaelmas. I may remark that I should doubtless have had still finer plants had I taken the trouble to thin them out to nine inches a plant in the row, as recommended by Messrs. Sutton. Each root sent up from three to five canes.

S. DUTTON GREEN.

Willingham Rectory, near Cambridge, August 20, 1859.

The arrangements for the meeting of the British Association in Aberdeen next month are fast approaching completion. The New Music Hall, in which the principal of the Association's meetings will be held, is now ready for the seating, and presents a fine appearance. The proceedings will be commenced by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort delivering an address in the new hall on the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 14.

On Saturday last the trial of the second Turkish corvette, built by Messrs. Wigram and Sons, Blackwall, took place at the usual mile of measurement, when an average speed of 10·015 knots an hour was attained. The corvette is pierced for nineteen guns. Her engines, of 150-horse power, supplied by Messrs. Humphry and Tennant, of Dapford Pier, worked with ease and precision, with a uniform revolution of 164.

The Submarine Telegraph Company notify that a direct telegraphic communication by special wire between the London and Paris Exchanges is now established by their new line from Folkestone to Boulogne.

TRADES UNIONS AND STRIKES.

(From a Correspondent.)

TRADE combinations, in one form or another, rank among the oldest institutions of Europe, but there exists little in common either in principle or organisation between Chaucer's solemn and great fraternities and the unions directed by our Newtons and Potters. The ancient guilds were associations of masters and men for protection against the tyranny of feudal lords and the exactions of unscrupulous kings. Not that combinations among workmen were unknown to our ancestors. So early as 1424 it was thought necessary to forbid masons combining into chapters and assemblies under pain of fine and imprisonment; and a century later, in the reign of Edward VI., a law was levelled against combinations, which shows us that all the fundamental objects of our modern trade societies were anticipated three hundred years ago, the Act promising that "Artificers, handicraftsmen, and labourers have made confederacies and promises, and have sworn mutual oaths, not only that they should not meddle with another's work and perform and finish that another hath begun, but also to constitute and appoint how much work they shall do in a day, and what hours and times they shall work, contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm, and to the great hurt and impoverishment of his Majesty's subjects." The punishment awarded for joining any such association was a fine of ten pounds, or twenty days' imprisonment on bread and water; for a second offence, twenty pounds, or exposure in the pillory; and for a third violation of the law, a fine of forty pounds, or in default the pillory, loss of an ear, and perpetual infamy. This Act was afterwards repealed by the "Statute of Apprentices," passed in Elizabeth's reign. This period affords a curious instance of the retributive effect of monopolising policy. The drapers of Shrewsbury complained to Parliament that their province had been invaded by strange artificers, not belonging to the town or brought up to the trade, whose competition inflicted severe injury upon the Salopians; the Legislature expelled the intruders, but in less than six years the inhabitants petitioned for the repeal of the new law, on the ground "that experience hath plainly taught the said town that the said Act has been the very great cause of the impoverishment and undoing of the poor artificers at whose suit the said Act was procured, for that there be, since the passing of the said Act, much fewer persons to give them work than before."

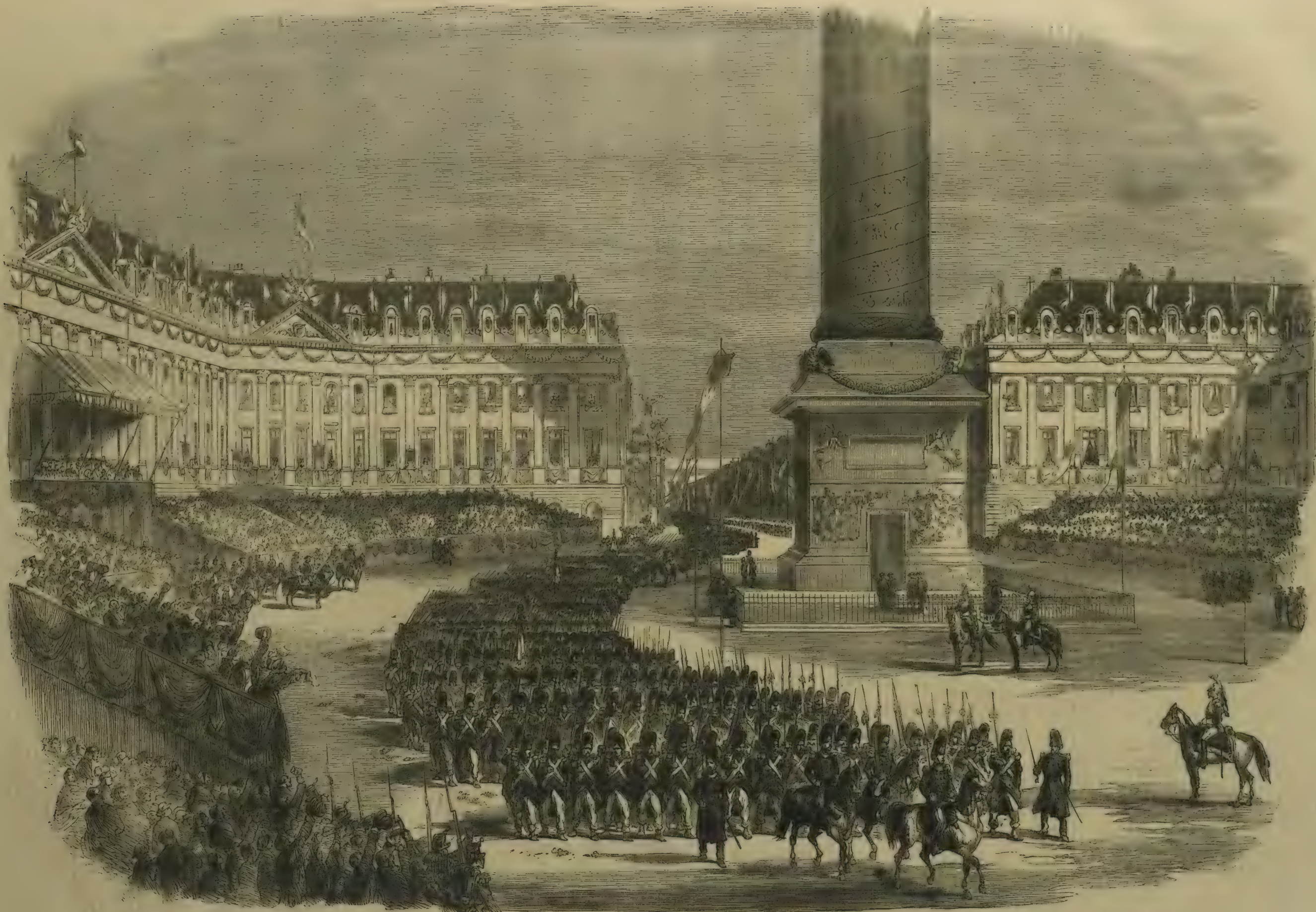
There was no further alteration in the law affecting trade until 1736, when it was deemed necessary to pass an Act to prevent the combination of artisans in the woollen trade for the purpose of altering prices, wages, or hours of labour, under penalty of three months' imprisonment. This was subsequently extended to hatters, and artificers in cotton, linen, fustian, iron, leather, fur, and hemp, the justices of the peace being empowered to fix the rate of wages at the Michaelmas Sessions. By the 13th of George III. the magistrates of London, Westminster, and Middlesex settled the scale of payment of the silk-weavers, any departure from the tariff on the part of master or man being visited by fine and imprisonment; while it was a penal offence for more than ten men to meet together for the consideration of wages. At the close of the last century the English papermakers combined to raise the price of labour and limit the persons to be employed in the trade. This led to a special Act concerning them; and so Parliament continued, dealing separately with each trade as cases arose, until tired of piecemeal legislation, in the thirty-ninth year of George III., it passed an Act directed against combinations in general, which led to such an outcry that it was repealed the very next Session, although, singularly enough, a new Act, almost identical, was carried immediately afterwards. By this Act combination or intimidation was punished by a fine of twenty pounds or two months' imprisonment. However stringent its provisions, and although occasionally acted upon by employers, the law failed to effect its object. Secret societies existed throughout the kingdom; every trade, with one exception (the London typefounders) was organised, and the movements of the workmen directed by an irresponsible committee, who controlled the entire body of their business, punishing non-unionists, and commanding abstention from labour. Masters and men were engaged in a perpetual conflict, to the injury of themselves and society at large. In 1824 a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the whole question; and, in accordance with their report, an Act was passed by which all former combination laws were repealed, and associations legalised, although it was at the same time declared illegal to induce any one to join them! The result of this new law was that every benefit society in the country was transformed into a trade union society, with presidents, secretaries, committees, and secret oaths. Another Committee followed in twelve months' time, which came to a very different conclusion from its predecessor, and by their recommendation a bill was introduced by Mr. Peel and Mr. Huskisson bringing the societies again under the common law for acts of conspiracy and intimidation. This is the Act by which they are still regulated, although it does not seem to have made much difference in the relations between employers and employed.

Ostensibly formed for prudential purposes, and to keep up the rate of remuneration, trades unions have never so confined their operations; but have sought to establish themselves as dictators over masters and men. The printed rules of these societies are usually irrevocable, while there exists a secret code of unprinted regulations equally binding on the members, tending to give to the committees a despotic authority ruinous to the interests of all concerned. The evidence laid before the Parliamentary Committees of 1824, 1825, and 1838, supplies numerous instances of the arbitrary and baleful influence exercised by a few irresponsible men. At various periods they have forbidden piecework and overtime, fixed the maximum amount of work to be performed per day, ordered society men not to work with women or non-unionists, declared it to be the duty of members "to point out the masters they dislike, and try every means prudence might dictate to put them out of business," and even gone so far as to pay bloodmoney for the murder of obnoxious masters and knobsticks, and defence-funds for vitriol-throwers and incendiaries. The London Shipwrights' Union insisted upon setting men to work in any yard at their pleasure, and denied the shipbuilder even the right of dismissing an incompetent workman. They ordered that none should work for a master who had not been regularly brought up to the trade, forbade any man working on a ship that lay in a dock which had once been let to a shipmaster who repaired his own vessel; and interdicted any firm from undertaking repairs while new work was in hand, or to engage to build a second ship until within two months of the launch of the first. The Liverpool shipwrights were not behind their metropolitan brethren. They would not permit any but townsmen to exercise the craft, refused to work for certain masters at the command of the union without asking the reason, and used great violence to the strangers engaged to fill their place. In other trades the unions limited the number of apprentices, and the work they might be employed upon; and compelled the masters to dismiss any foreman who made himself obnoxious by doing his duty. By such constant interference the shipbuilding trade was entirely driven from Dublin (ships insured on the Irish coast being compelled to go to Scotland or England for repairs), and in other places capitalists were deterred from embarking in trades where their fortunes would be at the mercy of unreasoning caprice, and a bad feeling of antagonism created between the manufacturer and the artisan, alike disadvantageous to themselves and the public.

The one great engine of offence possessed by the trades unions is the power of ceasing work, or striking, by a dexterous and well-time use of which they have often obliged employers to accede to their demands, however unreasonable; but the vexation, loss of time, expense, and ill-will attendant leave ample cause to doubt the ultimate benefit derived in cases of success. But in many instances, particularly in general strikes, the results have been disastrous in every way. In 1810 the Lancashire spinners struck to equalise their wages with those of Manchester. Mills were attacked, obnoxious men assaulted, and 30,000 people kept unemployed; till, having exhausted the supplies of the union and parted with their furniture and clothes, the spinners were fain to accept work at a reduction of fifty per cent on their old wages. The following year the whole cotton trade of Scotland, from Aberdeen to Carlisle, was at a standstill, and for six weeks 40,000 looms remained idle, when Government stepped in and arrested the leaders of the movement, their followers returned to work on the old terms, and the Scotch Cotton Weavers' Association was broken up. In 1811 the Liverpool shipwrights, after being out twenty-two weeks, accepted a reduction of ten per cent. In 1820 the London hatters, having lost a third of the year in attempting to obtain an advance of one shilling a dozen hats, returned to work at a reduction of one shilling per dozen. In 1824 the cotton spinners of Hyde struck against their own inclination (they were receiving a less price per thousand hanks than in the surrounding towns, but the superiority of their machinery enabled them to earn more than their neighbours; nevertheless the union insisted upon their striking for equalisation of price). After expending £4000 in the contest they were compelled to give up the idea. Five years afterwards the fine spinners of Manchester resisted the introduction of improved machinery, and 700 turned out, by which act 10,000 people were thrown on the street. Gradually the union allowance fell to 2s. 2d. per week, the leaders grew tired of a movement giving no promise of proving effectual, and they polled the spinners, the result being a majority of three for still standing out; this the leaders gave out to be a minority of seven, and the men returned to work at a reduced price. In 1820 an equally ineffectual strike took place at Ashton and Staleybridge, which deprived 20,000 people of their livelihood for three months.

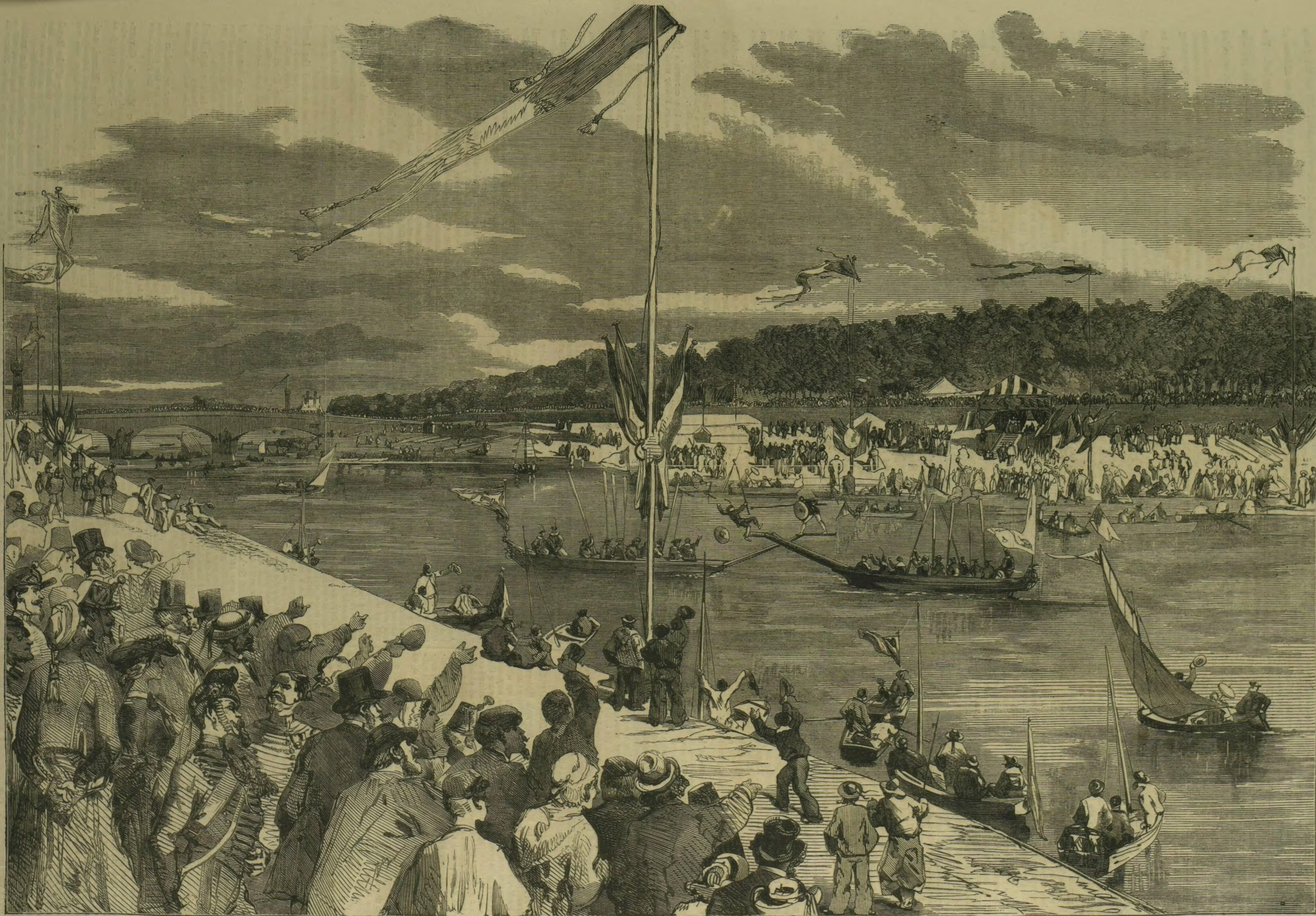
(To be continued.)





THE PARIS FETES.—THE ARMY OF ITALY DEFILEING BEFORE THE EMPEROR AT THE PLACE VENDOME.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. PROVOST.—SEE PAGE 216.





THE PARIS FETES.—ORIENTAL JOUST ON THE SEINE.—FROM A DRAWING BY E. MORIN.—SEE PAGE 217.



## FINE ARTS.

## FRENCH GALLERY.

THE works of Madame Henrietta Browne, now exhibiting at the above gallery, are deserving of something more than a passing notice, for if the talent displayed in them, developed by only some four years' study, be improved at all in a proportionate ratio during the future career of this young artist, the result will be to elevate the latter to a pinnacle of fame at which she will find few compeers in the history of modern art.

Madame Browne (the *nom de guerre* assumed by this gifted lady) is, we understand, but three or four and twenty years of age, and the discovery of her talent was as sudden and as unexpected by herself as by the public. The first display of any consequence was made at the Grand Exposition of 1855, when she exhibited five pictures, for one of which, "Un Frère de l'Ecole Chrétien," she received a letter of approbation from the jury. Whether it was before or after that period that she became a pupil of Chaplin we do not know, but the fact deserves to be mentioned. To complete the public record of her honours it remains to be stated that Madame Henrietta Browne received the third-class medal in 1857 and the second-class medal in 1859.

Madame Browne's adopted field appears to be genre of a high and refined character, in which she infuses a dash of sentiment and humour which borders on the poetic. In practice she appears to be equally at home in large and small canvases, her life-size figures being as remarkable for their boldness and accuracy of outline as those of miniature dimensions are for their delicacy of touch and minuteness of detail. For all that depends on colour, air, and effect she appears to have an intuitive gift. Such being her qualifications, is it too much to anticipate that if she should go on as she has begun she will one day single herself out from the common herd, and become recognised as one of the Masters of her age?

The works now exhibited are five in number, the principal of which is entitled "The Sisters of Mercy." In this composition we have a sister of mercy with a sick child in her lap, another of the sisterhood being engaged at a table mixing a medicine with a pestle and mortar. The materials, it will be seen, are few and simple, and by no means new; but it is the expression and tone thrown into them, the grand keeping displayed in them, and the masterly breadth in the treatment which rivet the attention and command the admiration of the most casual and unwilling spectator. The sick boy, lying prostrate with weakness across the sister's lap, his sunken eye looking out languidly from beneath its drooping lid, his attenuated limbs dangling helplessly over the nurse's knee, is an elaborate and able study, most probably from nature. The articulation of the joints, and the flesh surfaces, are admirably realised with a free brush; their roundness and complete relief from the drapery of the female cannot well be surpassed. The sister is anxiously feeling the pulse of the little invalid, and watching the fitting colour in his cheeks, her amiable and thoughtful countenance being partially shrouded by the capacious muslin cap of her order, but illumined from beneath by skilfully-introduced reflected light. The elder sister, who is busy mixing some cooling draught, is seen more in shade, her regular features and calm expression denoting that impassiveness which knows no incentive to action but duty, and finds in the performance of it its sole reward. In the colour and surface treatment of the various substances introduced—the flannel blanket, the serge gown, the starched muslin of the cap, the phials and jars, and the lemon on the table—Madame Browne arrives as near as may be to the perfection of technic achievement, without at all parading it as an object of primary importance. The history of this remarkable picture is not a little curious: it was bought by the holder of a single-franc ticket in a French art-union, who obtained the prize of 20,000 francs, and was eventually purchased by a wealthy stockbroker of Paris, to whom it now belongs. The copyright has been purchased by M. Gambart, by whom an engraving, by Barlow, will shortly be published.

Next in importance, though *largo intervallo*, to the above is the picture of "Puritan Maidens reading the Scriptures," a pleasing and impressive subject, treated with ability and taste. This work is the property of the Empress Eugénie. "The Nurse" is a small study, slightly varied from one of the figures in the large picture first mentioned—finely painted. "The Hospital Laboratory," a subject in a similar line, has all the air and breadth, combined with the detail, of the Dutch school. "The Toilet" is a humorous bit of child-life in the humbler walks, displaying a small boy making the most of himself in an extremely capacious and antique pair of unmentionables (a bequest, probably, from his grandfather), which his little sister, who kneels down to her work, is sedulously endeavouring to button. The drollery of the idea, and of its sundry little suggestive incidents, is irresistible. To conclude, we have a "Portrait"—that of the artist's father, we believe, which is full of character and vigorously handled, but a little too cold and sombre in general effect.

## ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH BY WOODWARD'S SOLAR CAMERA.

We lately paid a visit to Mr. Kilburn's Photograph Rooms in Regent street, for the purpose of seeing in operation the Solar Camera invented by Mr. Woodward, of Baltimore, United States, by which life-size portraits, and, indeed, photographs magnified to any conceivable size, may be produced. Our readers are probably aware that by the system of photography hitherto in use the prints obtained are of the exact size of the "negative," and the impossibility of obtaining these beyond a limited size necessarily restricts the useful application of the art; and in the case of large subjects—Raphael's Cartoons for instance, necessitates dividing the subject into compartments to be taken in as many distinct negatives. Mr. Woodward's process will enable us to take in the whole of any such subjects upon a small negative, and afterwards to print from it upon paper of almost any desired dimensions.

Mr. Woodward, at a recent meeting of the Birmingham Photographic Society, thus explained his invention:—"The solar camera was, as its name implied, an adaptation of the principle of the solar microscope to the ordinary camera, for the purpose of obtaining a light sufficiently strong to be used for enlarging small photographs. He (Mr. W.) was an artist by profession, and it had often occurred to him that if he could get sufficiently enlarged copies of ordinary photographs to paint over canvas it would be a great assistance to him. Following up this idea, he had at last succeeded in producing the invention now before them. One advantage he would call attention to was, that it was not at all necessary to have a dense negative for the purpose of enlarging, as a well-defined positive answered admirably, thus enabling them to take instantaneous portraits, as, for instance, of children, and afterwards enlarge them to any size. Another advantage they would find would be that there was no spherical aberration about the image. When the instrument was exhibited before the society on a previous occasion, he could see very plainly, from the report, that its construction was not clearly understood. They would, of course, all know that the use of a diaphragm in the lens-tube was to flatten the image: he had accomplished this by placing the condenser in such a position that the point where the rays of light crossed should answer to the diaphragm ordinarily used; by this means he had no loss of light, and at the same time got the image free, or nearly so, from spherical aberration. Another advantage of the solar camera was, that the pictures might be printed direct upon the sensitive paper, thus avoiding the necessity of making a second negative, or of developing the paper picture. He generally used the ammonio-nitrate paper, and some times albumenised paper." He added that the powers of the instrument had been put to a very severe test in the United States' Coast Survey:—"It was desired to ascertain how far it would be practicable to enlarge small copies of maps to scale; and for this purpose a sheet of paper was prepared with geometrical squares, crossed by diagonal lines. A collodion positive was taken of this, and projected, magnified eighty times, on a screen covering one hundred square feet, and the image was found on accurate measurement to be geometrically correct, the lines, &c., being all free from curvature to the edge."

When we inspected the instrument it was being used in printing a life-size portrait of Professor Faraday—an admirable likeness—the negative of which had been taken the previous day; and the accuracy and simplicity, as well as the rapidity, of the process struck us as very remarkable. Mr. Woodward informed us that a life-size picture occupied about forty-five minutes in the printing;

and one very important advantage of this new method is that the work may be examined at any moment whilst in progress by simply interposing a semi-opaque medium to intercept the direct rays transmitted through negative—thus completely meeting one of the principal difficulties in the ordinary process of photo-printing. It may be proper to state that we have some recollection of this use of the camera in taking positive photographs at the Panopticon some years ago by a somewhat similar process, but it was crude and incomplete. Mr. Woodward's invention has all the elements of completeness, and we think there can be no doubt of its value and importance as calculated to place the interesting art of photography upon a new and enlarged base.

## PAGE'S PICTURE "VENUS GUIDING THE TROJANS TO THE LATIN COAST."

We the other day had an opportunity of inspecting, at the artist's studio in Newman-street, a very fine picture on the well-known poetic subject of "Venus Guiding the Trojans to the Latin Coast." Mr. W. Page is an American by birth, but has pursued his studies in Italy, and chiefly, we believe, at Rome, the noblest school of art, where the work before us was painted. There is a great deal of boldness and originality in its composition, the principal object in it being the figure of the Goddess of Beauty, who, beautiful indeed in form and feature, though certainly more mortal than ethereal in composition, is representing standing in the hollow of a capacious shell, which is drawn over the azure surface of the Mediterranean by coupled doves, whilst two plump Cupids, floating in the air, and marvellously foreshortened, assist in urging and guiding the slender craft. There is a fine idea of motion conveyed by these figures, which are admirable alike for modelling, for firmness and precision of outline, and for colour. Far in the distance, toiling heavily after this pageantry of Beauty, are seen the ships of the Trojan hosts. The general tone of the picture is gay, warm, and luminous—the bright golden tresses of the goddess, waving like fitful sunrays, forming a focus of light in the centre.

## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

**PHYSIOLOGY, &c.**—The first part of the fifth volume of the "Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie Comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux," was delivered at the Faculté des Sciences, by the eminent Professor H. Milne Edwards. The subject of this part is "Absorption and Digestion." The valuable notes, and the references to the authorities quoted, render the work invaluable to the student who aims at being acquainted with the most recent discoveries in this important department of science. The work is beautifully printed, and moderate in price.

**INFLUENCE OF FOODS.**—In the new number of "The Proceedings of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society" Dr. Edward Smith, of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, gives "Practical Deductions from an Experimental Inquiry into the Influence of Foods." He considers the use of arrowroot and other fashionable foods (consisting merely of starch and water) in preference to the cereals (wheat, &c.) utterly indefensible, even in cases of exhaustion. He draws the distinction between the action of that diet which increases the vital power, and that which merely tends to prevent the loss of it; and considers that beef-tea, wines, and brandy can act only in the latter mode, while the cereals act in the first-named manner. Milk and the cereals he asserts to be the most perfect form of food; and approves of the use of skimmed rather than of new milk in cases of fever. The great value of animal substances in diet, as increasing the respiratory process in addition to the supply of plastic material, is dwelt upon. In cases of debility, with lessened appetite and a soft perspiring skin, Dr. Edwards recommends fat to be applied to the skin rather than taken internally. He approves of sugar and water (the French *cau sucré*) as an innocuous and refreshing beverage, and thinks that the ill-effects of sugar on the healthy system have been greatly exaggerated.—Tea causes waste, and thus is injurious to persons underfed. It differs from coffee chiefly by increasing the action of the skin, and thereby tending to cool the body. Dr. Smith thinks that both tea and coffee ought to be more commonly used as medicinal agents. The latter he believes to be a valuable febrifuge, and one particularly fitted for cases of nervous excitability. He considers all alcohols to have their chief influence in sustaining the action of the heart.

**NEW USE OF TALC (STEATITE OR SILICATE OF MAGNESIA).**—Of this substance, found in nature, excellent buttons and very pretty cameos may be made, provided that after fabrication the objects be heated for several hours (to the temperature of a reddish, nearly white, heat). By this heating the talc acquires a hardness sufficient to emit sparks when struck with steel, and to resist the action of the best tempered files. It is polished with emery, and may be coloured with mineral or organic substances.

**THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS** has just published the Papers read during the Session 1888-9, in which are discussed both the principles and practice of ancient and modern architecture. Among these is a paper, by Mr. Rickman, "On Metropolitan Improvements," by Mr. Anson, "On Recent Improvements at Paris;" by Mr. F. C. Penrose, "On Matters connected with St. Paul's Cathedral;" by Mr. G. Wightwick, "On the Architecture and Genius of Sir Christopher Wren;" by Mr. W. Tite, "On the Recent Discoveries of the Remains of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus," and by other eminent architects. Reports are given of the discussions after the reading of each paper. The Papers are published at the new rooms of the Institute, No. 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

**WATER SUPPLY FOR PARIS.**—M. Faure, president of the Society of Civil Engineers, Paris, proposes that, instead of bringing water from the Somme-Soude, Paris should be supplied with Seine water, raised by steam-engines to the desired height and then filtered. He says that if the Romans had known the power of steam they would not have constructed their imperishable aqueducts.

**THE MOON'S MEAN MOTION.**—The controversy on this subject is further discussed by Professor Gautier in the new number of the "Bibliothèque Universelle" (de Genève).

**"MINING AND METALLURGY IN TUSCANY during the Middle Ages"** is the subject of a long and interesting article in the last number of the *Annales des Mines*. The most prosperous state of these arts among the Etruscans was from the eleventh to the sixth century before Christ, and abundant evidences of their skill still exist. M. Simonin (the author of the article) goes into every part of the subject, dwelling on the remains at Populonia, Monte Valerio, Elba, &c., and on the metals worked, and the modes of working. The progress of these arts in Etruria was checked when the Romans, by conquest, became proprietors of the Spanish mines, and was suspended on the irruption of the Barbarians. The working of the mines revived during the middle ages, and to it Lucca, Sienna, Volterra, and Massa owed much of their political importance. After a lapse of five centuries the mines of Massa were set in activity again by a Frenchman named Porte. M. Simonin considers that many other old mines might also be worked again with great advantage.

**ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE ASIATIC RACES.**—M. Hermann Schlagintweit has presented to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in his own name and his brother's, a number of galvanoplastic casts of the natives of India and Upper Asia, obtained from the living subject, which casts are much more expressive than those taken from the dead. The great repugnance of the natives to the operation was only overcome by money. The collection is composed of 250 casts, divided into classes representing the five principal Indian races—viz., 1. The Aborigines (the Bheels, Santals, &c.); 2. The Brahmins; 3. The Mohammedan Mongols; 4. The Buddhist Mongols; and, 5. The Fetist-worshipping Mongols. M. H. Schlagintweit has also presented a memoir on these races.

**JAPANESE SILKWORMS.**—Some time since the Emperor Louis Napoleon, who is continually showing the great interest he takes in manufactures, charged M. Guérin Menneville to have the rearing of Japanese silkworms tried on a large scale. This has been done with great success at the Château de l'Eycoulliez, near Toulon, M. Camille Agullon, the proprietor of the Château, having offered the use of his estate to the Minister, and having also made it his duty and pleasure to assist in the experiment. The *Gazette de Midi* hopes that great prosperity will accrue to the neighbourhood from the acclimatisation of these worms.

**NORWEGIAN MOSQUITOES.**—I believe (says a gentleman writing from Norway) there is no preventive against their bite, which is instantaneous. They dash through the smoke of strong tobacco like a foxhound through a bullfinch; they creep under veil or gloves like a ferret into a rabbit-hole; where they can neither dash nor creep they "bide their own time" with the pertinacious cunning of a Red Indian. Wherever the clothes touched the body closely, at the knees and elbows, they swarm in thousands, and bite through and through; they creep in single file up the seams of gloves, and tried each stitch in succession. I have seen J's coat and hat so covered as he walked in front that I could at any time kill the shape of my hand in mosquitoes at a blow; and I have seen the unhappy horses so overlaid from ears to tail with a clustering mass of wings, that, with the point of my finger, I could not but immolate two or three of the bloodthirsty little demons. There is one puzzling question I cannot solve with satisfaction. What do they live on when they don't meet travellers?

The *James Yeo*, which arrived at New York on the 4th of August, reports seeing, on the 28th of June, in lat. 47° 30' N., long. 28° W., a steam-ship on fire, which was afterwards found to be burnt to the water's edge, and abandoned. Her name was burnt off, but a serpent figure-head was seen, and she appeared to be an American-built vessel.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A vessel has arrived in Hull from Cronstadt with 17,622 ounces troy of gold.

The London Life Association have presented £20 to the funds of the London Rifle Brigade.

A number of free negroes in Jamaica have sent an address of condolence to the family of the late Joseph Sturge.

The Swinton Wesleyan Bazaar closed on Saturday last. The receipts were upwards of £300.

Joseph Alonzo Potter, of Salem, Massachusetts, a chess problem composer and analyst, died on the 30th of July.

The total of the subscriptions received in favour of the wounded of the army of Italy amounts at present to 1,883,785 fr.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 655,689 lb.—an increase of 33,887 lb., compared with the previous statement.

The Ministers of War at Paris and at Turin are preparing lists for an exchange of decorations between the two armies.

The floating batteries and gun-boats which have returned to Toulon from the Adriatic are now having their masts taken out.

Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, the new commander of the forces in Canada, arrived in Montreal on the 9th instant.

Mr. E. Drummond Hay has been appointed Governor of St. Helena.

The *Kentish Gazette* estimates the hop-duty for the current year at £245,000.

The subscriptions at present received for the Kean testimonial amount to about £1100.

The first electric telegraph has now been set up in Persia. It is sixty leagues long, and extends from Teheran to the camp of Sultanieh.

Mr. C. Gardner Guthrie, the distinguished surgeon, died on the 13th inst. at Clifton, where he was staying for the benefit of his health.

The directors of the South Yorkshire Railway are about to extend their line from Chapeltown to their canal wharf at Sheffield, and such extension will enable them to have independent access to that town.

Mr. Francis Rufford, formerly member of Parliament for Worcester, and chairman of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company, is an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

Sir John Ratcliffe, the Mayor of Birmingham has just presented the sum of £325 to be divided amongst the principal charitable institutions of that town.

The ex-Queen of the French and suite propose spending a month at Coniston, and apartments have been engaged at the Waterhead Hotel.

The Rev. E. H. Woodall, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church, at Paris.

A statue of Feargus O'Connor was inaugurated on Monday in the Arboretum at Nottingham; Mr. Ernest Jones made a speech to a large assembly of the working classes.

The uncovenanted civil servants in India having 250 rupees a month and upwards are 1188, including 839 natives. The remaining 849 (so called "Europeans") include Anglo-Indians.

According to an official return of the Austrian Government, just published, the total loss of the army in Italy in killed, wounded, and prisoners was 1164 officers and 48,500 men.

The Duke of Marlborough has placed £135 to the account of the Oxford Radcliffe Infirmary, being the balance of moneys received from visitors to Blenheim Palace and gardens during the season.

Advices from the part of Italy belonging to Austria, and from the Danubian provinces, says a Vienna letter, report a very deficient harvest in those countries, owing to a long continued drought.

The Archduke Louis Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria, travelling under the name of Count de Lubbeck, is now on a tour in Belgium.

A proposal, made by the Town Council of Southampton, to expend £10,000 of the Hartley bequest in erecting a public reading-room and museum has met the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

Moody, the American mate, against whom the coroner's jury had already returned a verdict of wilful murder, was on Friday week committed for trial by the North Shields magistrates.

The steam navigation on the Tigris, organised by Englishmen is in full activity. A new steamer, the *Bagdad*, has commenced plying and has numerous passengers.

It is remarked that, amid all the rejoicing and the gratitude of Italy, the Princess Clotilde was absent from the Imperial Tribune, where all the other ladies of the Imperial family were assembled.

Mr. Morgan Hugh Foster, accountant to the Treasury, has been appointed Assistant-Paymaster-General, in succession to Mr. Hoffay, superannuated.

Capt. Hall, the aeronaut, has died from the effects of the injuries he received in falling from his balloon on Monday, when it ascended from Newcastle, as already described.

The survey of the line of railway from Inverness to Dingwall has now been completed, and several meetings of the sub-committee for carrying out the undertaking have recently been held.

The Horncastle September fair will in future be held annually on the second Thursday (and not, as formerly, on the second Saturday) in September.

The Liberal electors and non-electors of the borough of Maid stone will give a grand fête in Vinter's Park on Wednesday, the 31st inst., to celebrate the return to Parliament of Messrs. Lee and Buxton.

The *Milan Gazette* states, on the faith of some traveller, that upwards of seventy persons were arrested at Venice on the night of the 15th, suspected of political agitation.

The amount of money remitted by settlers in North America for assisted emigration of their friends in the United Kingdom, from 1848 to 1885, inclusive, was £10,409,610.

The Rev. F. Barnes, Senior Canon of Christ Church, died on Friday se'nnight, at his residence in Christ Church, at the advanced age of eighty-nine.

The Rev. F. B. Falkner has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Brackley Grammar School, in the gift of Magdalene College, Oxford.

The French papers mention that an explosion of firedamp took place a few days ago in the coal mine of Rachamps (Haute Loire), by which eighteen of the colliers were killed, and several others wounded.

The Mayor of Leeds (Sir P. Fairbairn) has invited the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding (Earl Fitzwilliam) and several of the nobility and gentry of Yorkshire to a banquet in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, on Sept. 2.

On Wednesday week the Head Master of the Royal House Academy, near Kennington Park, was engaged teaching the pupils, and, whilst explaining a portion of Scripture, he suddenly fell from his seat to the floor. He shortly afterwards expired.

Mr. John Townsend, whose career as M.P. for the borough of Greenwich recently attracted public attention, has become the lessee of the Theatre Royal, Leicester, and has announced his intention to open the establishment for the season with a full corps from the metropolis.

The picture of the "Birth of Jupiter," in the late Lord Northwick's sale, has been purchased for the National Gallery. It cost his Lordship, it is said, £80, and was knocked down to the nation, in round numbers, at £1000.

On Saturday last the steam war-ship *Le Corse* arrived in the Leith docks. It is understood she has been sent north for the protection of the French fishermen, and to see that they comply with the French laws relative to the herring fishing.

A reward of £100 has been offered by her Majesty's Government for the apprehension of George Frederick Royal, a shoemaker, who has absconded, charged with the wilful murder of Zipporah Wright, at Poplar.

On Thursday week a young man, named Moses Marvel, accidentally fell down a hoist at the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company's goods warehouse, at Ashton-under-Lyne, and was killed.

Preparations for the forthcoming annual meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society are in a very forward state. The show is to be held on Shire Brow, Blackburn. The entries are very numerous, and it is expected some excellent stock will be exhibited.

The execution of Matthew Francis, convicted at the recent Assizes at Monmouth of murdering his wife by cutting her throat with a razor at Newport, took place on Tuesday morning in front of Monmouth county gaol.



## OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

## SEPTEMBER.

THERE are few months during which out-door amusements may be carried on with greater satisfaction than the present, which is generally the finest of the year. It is the precursor of autumn, and ushers it in with a decrease of warmth, which soon begins to be sensibly felt. By the sportsman it is looked forward to with the greatest delight, for who among our male readers is there who has not for many previous weeks anticipated the pleasures of the glorious 1st? The primary duty of a general-officer before taking the field against an enemy is to ascertain that his arms and ammunition are in good order, and it is equally incumbent on the sportsman to see that his guns, shot, belt, and powder-flask are in a proper state to commence operations against the partridges. In real hostilities vedettes are absolutely necessary to watch the movements of the foe; in the "faint image of war," the "chasse" against the feathered tribe, the quadrupedal forces must be looked to that nothing may escape their notice. The greater part, then, of the month of August may be employed in preparations for the ensuing campaign: it will be necessary to inspect the locks, and oil them properly with the finest unctuous substance used by watchmakers, which will neither become thick nor adhesive; all rust and dust must previously be removed, and they must be wiped perfectly clean and dry, or the safe and perfect movement of the lock will be impeded. The copper caps, powder, and shot, all require the greatest attention, for, if the slightest damp is imbibed by the two former, several miss-fires must eventually be the consequence. Indeed, we have constantly noticed that moisture from perspiration has affected caps carried in the waistcoat pocket. The Irish cry, therefore, is highly indispensable both in preparation for and actual service, "Keep your powder (and copper caps) dry."

It occasionally happens, through carelessness, that a few shots find their way into the powder-flask, the result of which is the soldering up of the tube through which the detonating-powder communicates with the charge. In the present day, when a considerable quantity of ammunition is expended, we would venture to recommend the adoption of a small case which we invented a few years ago when about to proceed to Norway on a shooting expedition. It can be made of any size suitable to the wants of the sportsman. For general use, a strong waterproof leather box should be constructed, to carry a pound of gunpowder, a thousand copper caps, sundry pounds of shot, two bags of pellets, extra nipples, loading-rod to unscrew into three joints, metal bottle of the finest oil, and every instrument that may be useful on an emergency to remedy any accidental defect in your gun. An agreeable addition, especially to northern sportsmen, at home or abroad, will be a silver flask for wine or spirits, made with a drinking-cup, and a small packet to contain a clean pair of socks and a dry pair of boots. Having first attended to the ordnance department, your dogs must command your next attention; for without well-broke dogs, in fine working condition, no sport can be anticipated. Assuming, then, that your kennel is well stocked with pointers, and you have a good keeper to look after them, never lose sight of the fact that many a valuable dog is ruined by a proper want of attention. The vigilant eye of the master ought to be invariably directed to their health, and, to promote this, good food, cleanliness, a constant supply of pure water, and dry straw, free from impurity, are absolutely necessary. It often happens that dogs are shy feeders, and want humouring to make them take their food. They require, then, a trustworthy person to see that their food is ready the moment they return home from a hard day's work, and that each has his proper share of it. Throwing the porridge down, and allowing all to scramble for it, is only worthy the "sus-sus" pigsty style. To those who are unprovided with dogs we will only remark that there will be no great difficulty in purchasing good and well-bred ones, provided they are prepared to give a liberal price. As a matter of course the buyer must take care not to be victimised by the numerous gangs of scoundrels who infest the metropolis, and advertise "staunch pointers," who are gun-shy; "steady setters," who will run up your game; "fine-mouthed retrievers," who, if ever they do succeed in bringing back a wounded bird or maimed hare, so mutilate the game that it is only fit to bait a trap with. A respectable gamekeeper is the proper man to apply to, without there happens to be a sale of them at Messrs. Tattersall's in London, Messrs. Lucas and Co.'s at Liverpool, or other well-known and respectable equine and canine auctioneers. There is one more subject to which we will advert—namely, the dress of the "gunner." The days when our respectable ancestors appeared in buckskin, corduroy, or cord breeches, cloth or leather gaiters, laced "highlows," "leggings," fustian or velvet coats, and cloth waistcoats, have entirely gone by for grouse-shooting in August and partridge-shooting in September, and a much more sensible costume has been introduced—viz., a light tweed coat, with waistcoat and trousers of the same material, and a pair of tolerably strong Balmoral boots. From a long experience we have found that what a fashionable West-end tailor calls a "very much-worn shooting-jacket" may be very good for lounging in the country, but is highly inconvenient when in the pursuit of game, for it entirely reverses the saying of "Having a place for every thing, and every thing in its place." It was only last October that we were horrified at seeing a friend of ours turn out in a green velvet jacket, with fancy sporting buttons, of racing, driving, hunting, coursing, and cricketing, and a huge pocket lined with india-rubber, for the purpose, as he told us, of carrying a hare or birds nice and dry. Our friend, be it remembered, belonged to the "last of the pigtail" school, and the jacket was made after a pattern one, that had been in existence for the last forty years, with the modern addition and innovation of "fast" buttons. The plan we invariably adopt is to have the costume brought to us to try on without a single pocket made; we then place our hands in the most natural position for taking out our watch, handkerchief, powder-flask, pellets, copper caps, steel charges, knife, picker, loading-rod, &c., when the "schneidermeister" marks the same with a piece of chalk, ready to carry out our suggestions upon his return home. For the nether garment we recommend its being strapped, like a French dragoon's overalls, with thin leather above the knees. This precaution will prevent many a thorn penetrating the leg in getting through a prickly fence. To those who wish to keep their feet dry from exterior wet, and who do not like to go to the expense of a pair of Peele's waterproof boots, we strongly recommend the following recipe:—One pint (English) drying oil, 2 oz. yellow wax, 2 oz. spirits of turpentine, and 1 oz. Burgundy pitch. Melt them together over a slow fire, and rub the mixture over the new leather, at a little distance from the fire, until it is completely saturated. Besides being impervious to water, boots and shoes treated in this way will last much longer than they would otherwise do. A straw hat, or light "wide-awake," perforated with holes in the crown, is the best head-dress that can be worn. To return from this digression on shooting-dress to partridge-shooting. We will suppose the morning of the 1st of September to have arrived, and that about ten o'clock a party sallies forth to enjoy this sport. We name the above hour for a variety of reasons; first, because it is unwise to disturb the birds before they have finished feeding; secondly, because a relay of dogs would be necessary if you commenced earlier, and went through the day; and, lastly, because six or eight hours is quite ample.

Before, however, we enter into the stable, let us bear the following golden rules in mind: they will save much misery by preventing the numerous accidents that yearly occur:—The primary one is, never to carry your gun in such a position that it would hurt any one if it went off unintentionally; the next is, when loaded, never allow the cock to remain down on the nipples; and the third is to uncock your gun when getting through a fence or walking over very rough, uneven ground. A few general hints must now suffice, as our space is limited:—In partridge-shooting, always give your dogs the wind as much as possible; and this important point must be arranged before starting, that you may beat your ground regularly throughout. A few good markers are requisite, as single birds, especially at the commencement of the season, lie very close. When birds rise near to you, take ample time, or you will so blow up two or three out of the covey that they will be unable to attend your polite

invitation of seeing them at dinner. Above all things, when indulging in the above sport, never fire at your neighbour's bird; never discharge your gun beyond killing distance, or you will wing or maim your game; and avoid all jealousy, and that slaughtering propensity, which is unfortunately the characteristic feature of the day, of killing young birds scarcely strong enough on the wing to escape your murderous aim, merely for the pleasure of making a large score.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BIRMINGHAM.—1. Impossible. A list of books on chess published since the death of Philidor would occupy two or three columns of our Journal. 2. A period of nearly forty years intervened between the first and second edition. 3. By Tuesday morning, for reply the same week. 4. COATES.—It shall be reported on very shortly. 5. DREVON.—Your solutions of the Enigmas are, as usual, indisputable. 6. FOX.—The selling price, we believe, is 5s. 7. MILES.—A facsimile of Caxton's famous "Book of Chess" has been published within the last few years. The original is very costly. 8. Professor Allen, of Pennsylvania, U.S., has, perhaps, the most extensive library of any one in the New World. 9. H. E.—Living Chess.—Yes; there was an exhibition of Living Chessmen some twenty years ago on the opening of the Lowther Rooms, in King William-street, Strand. An eye-witness gives the following description of the *modus operandi*:—"There was a large chessboard laid on the floor, and men and women, dressed as pawns and pieces, were in attendance for the use of those who might choose to play at what was termed 'Living Chess.' The manner of play was this:—The players were mounted in two boxes something like pulpits, and directed the living chess to move, or take an opponent, which was always done by an encounter of weapons, and the defeated person was driven from the board. The charge was five shillings each player per game, and spectators were admitted at one shilling each."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 809, by Philz, D. D., L. H. P., Ludovic, Parry, I. S., Marian, Onyx, B. N., E. P. L., S. T., F. O., Henry, Louise, R. G., G. M. B., Dorothy, Peterkin, 1859, Bumble, Subscriber, Tommy Hawk, M. A. B., L. E., Home, Drevon, Larry O'Rourke, J. F. W., Yankee, T. G. R., Lex, F. R. S., Medious, George, A. Clerk, C. E., Keymer, Samlan Boy, Iota, R. Taylor, Buttons, M. P., Rustio, T. J. of Hanworth, Little Dorrit, L. S. D., W. Fox, Frodsham, I. M. of Sherburn, A. T. C., W. D. S., E. O. M., H. T., Philip, Ross, C. N. P., Quindane, Davies, Ernesto, Q. Z., Omicron, Oscar, Northern Girl, Stella, Percy, are correct, all others are wrong.

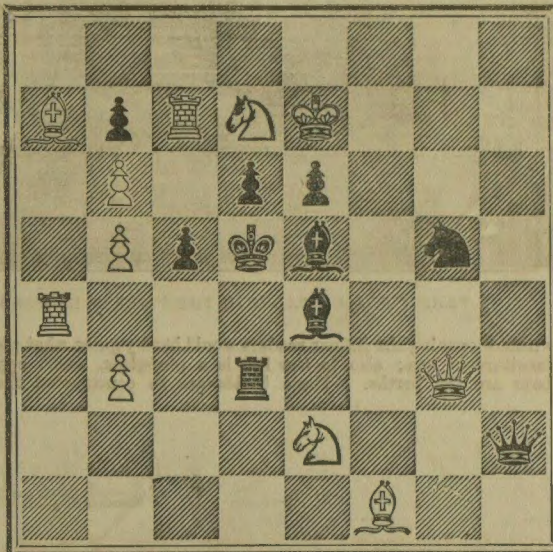
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 809, by Murillo, Box and Cox, Percy, Gregory, Romeo and Fanny, Antony, H. P. G., Cooper, O. P. Q., Dolly, Miles, Oriental, Quiz, Verax, Nottingham, Dover, Mercator, L. S. D., R. S., Malines; F. Dublin; I. O. U., Jerry, Anonymous, Speculator, G. S., Bradford; Victor, R. Q. B., Rook, Kenneth, Louise, I. H. K., Peregrine, R. S., Galway; F. G., Perth; O. B., Chonnel; Alma, B. A., Subalter, A. Fireman, Clericus, An Old Friend, C. D. L., Queen, and Nemo are correct, all others are wrong.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. K R to K B 5th P takes R (ch) 2. K to K B 4th K to K 3rd 3. R to Q B 7th (dis-covering ch) and mate.

## PROBLEM No. 810.

By W. GREENWOOD.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

## CHESS IN GERMANY.

A capital Game between Mr. ANDERSEN, of Breslau, and Mr. B. SÜHLE, of Cologne.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	26. Q R to Q B sq	K R to Kt sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	P to K 3rd	27. Q to K B 2nd	Kt to K R 5th (c)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. Q to Q 6th (d)	Kt takes B
4. Kt takes P	P to Q R 3rd	29. Q takes Kt	Q R to K sq
5. B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	30. P to Q Kt 5th	P takes P
6. B to K 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	31. K R to Q sq	Q to Q B 2nd (e)
7. Castles	B to K 2nd	32. K R to Q 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
8. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	33. K R to Q 3rd	R to Kt 5th (ch)
9. P to K 5th	K Kt to Q 2nd	34. Q R takes R	B takes Q (ch)
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q K 4th	35. K R takes B	Q to B 3rd
11. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	36. Q R to Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th
12. Q Kt to K B 3rd	B takes Kt	37. K R to Kt 2nd	P to K R 4th
13. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt takes Kt	38. B takes Q Kt P	P to K R 5th
14. Kt takes B	Q to B 2nd	39. Q R to Kt 7th	K to Kt sq
15. B takes Kt	Kt to K B sq	40. B checks	K to R 2nd
16. P to K Kt 4th (a)	P to K Kt 3rd	41. Q R to Q B 7th	Q to K 5th
17. B to Q B 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	42. Q R to B 3rd	P to Kt 4th
18. P takes P	Kt P takes P	43. R to Q R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
19. K to R sq	Q to K B 2nd	44. K to R 3rd	R to Q B sq
20. Q to K sq	Kt to Kt 3rd	45. Q R to K 3rd	Q to Q 4th
21. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	46. P to Q R 4th	Q to Q B 7th
22. B takes Q B P	B to Q 2nd (b)	47. P takes P	R to Q R 7th
23. B to K 2nd	B checks	48. K takes P	R takes P (ch)
24. B to K B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	49. K to Kt 5th	Q to R sq
25. Q to K Kt 3rd	Castles on Q side		

(a) White would have improved his game by playing 16. Q to K R 5th (ch). For example:—  
16. Q to K R 5th. Kt to K B sq.  
(b) P to Q Kt 3rd, followed by B to Q B 3rd (ch), would have given Mr. Andersen a fine attack.  
(c) This is well conceived.  
(d) If he had ventured to take the Kt, his game was lost immediately, *ex. gr.*—  
28. Q takes Kt. B takes B (ch).  
29. K R takes B. Q to Q 4th (ch).  
30. B to K Kt sq (dis. ch).  
(If the K R be interposed, Black mates in two moves.)  
(e) The game is singularly instructive henceforth.

## BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following is said to be one of eight games which were played simultaneously by Mr. SÜHLE (Mr. Andersen's competitor in the preceding game) against eight players. Mr. Sühle, who is only twenty-one years of age, playing without the assistance of board and men.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr Sühle.)	BLACK (Herr Kr.)	WHITE (Herr Sühle.)	BLACK (Herr Kr.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. R to K B sq	K B takes Kt
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	20. P takes B	Q to K 5th (ch.)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	21. Q to K 3rd	P to K B 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	22. Q takes Q	P takes Q
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	23. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to K square
6. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 2nd	(Here White announced checkmate in ten moves, as follows:—)	
7. P to Q 4th	B to K R 3rd	24. Castles on Q side	P to Q B 4th
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	25. Q R to K sq	B to Q Kt 2nd
9. K Kt to Q 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	26. Q Kt to K 5th	B to Q 4th
10. P to K 5th	Q to K B 4th	27. Kt to K Kt 6th	B to K B 2nd
11. K Kt to Q B 5th (a)	Q to Kt 3rd	28. R takes P (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
12. B to K 3rd	Q to Kt 2nd	29. B takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3rd
13. B takes R	Q takes B	30. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
14. Q Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	31. B takes Kt	Any move
15. Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q square	32. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	B to K 3rd
16. K Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd	33. R to K B 8th (checkmate) (b)	
17. B takes P	Q B to Q R 3rd		
18. Q to Q 2nd	K B to K B sq.		

(a) Threatening to win the Queen.  
(b) That Mr. Sühle is a player of no ordinary capability is evident from the stand he makes in the previous game against a master like Andersen; but, as doubts have been expressed of the fact of his conducting eight games blindfold at one time, it would be a great satisfaction to the public, if he really did accomplish this surprising feat, to see the other seven games.

## "THE GREAT EASTERN."

At the meeting of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship which was held on Saturday last a resolution was agreed to authorising the directors to issue 30,000 new shares of £1 each, they being offered in the first instance to the present proprietors, in the proportion of one to ten of their present holding. A proposal to accept the offer of Mr. Lever of £20,000 for chartering the ship for her first voyage was not acceded to. Opinions were very generally expressed in favour of the prospects of the Great Ship, and such confidence was felt in its safety, that a formal resolution was passed authorising the directors not to take any steps for effecting an insurance on the vessel.

In commemoration of their recent visit to this noble vessel the following very gratifying memorial has been presented by the members of the House of Commons who accepted the invitation of the directors of the Great Ship Company:—"To R. J. R. Campbell, Esq., Chairman; W. Jackson, Esq., M.P., Deputy Chairman; and the Directors of the Great Ship Company (Limited):—We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, having had the opportunity of inspecting the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, are desirous of expressing our admiration of this effort of genius and mechanical skill—one of the noblest which has ever been produced in this or any other country; also our high appreciation of the object for which this great ship has been designed. She is not more remarkable for her size than for the completeness of her general arrangements, which appear to us to be successfully carried out in the minutest detail. The country is deeply indebted to those gentlemen who have so zealously and ably extended the principle of ocean navigation—an effort which we trust is destined to bring about improvements in sea transport as important as those which railways have effected on land. While expressing our admiration, we desire to convey to the directors our hopes that this undertaking, which is calculated to advance the cause of civilisation, may be carried out with complete success."

Since the presentation of this memorial, Lord Palmerston, with the Duke of Somerset, Lord Clarence Paget, Sir R. S. Dundas, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir George Grey, Captain Carnegie, and Mr. Cardwell paid a long visit to the vessel, and partook of luncheon on board with Mr. Campbell, Mr. Jackson, and Captain Harrison.

The *Mechanic's Magazine* thus treats of the *Great Eastern* as a war-ship:—"Without in the least degree detracting from her commercial qualities, or increasing her cost, Mr. Scott Russell has so constructed her that no less than three hundred and sixty 10-inch guns might be placed on board of her and fought, if the Government should at any time desire to convert her into a ship of war, either temporarily or otherwise. This is no small matter. She is already, it should be understood, proof to ordinary round shells, and her speed will at least be fifteen knots an hour in all probability. Moreover, her bow is both fine and strong enough to secure her against material injury should she encounter a foe after the fashion of a 'ram.' She is likewise divided into numerous water-tight compartments. We need to take no pains to express what the value of such a ship, armed as we have said, would be to us, as a weapon of either offence or defence."

The preparations for the almost immediate starting of the *Great Eastern* are proceeding with satisfactory rapidity; and in the meantime the interest of the public in the undertaking increases almost hourly. The office in King William-street is daily crowded with applicants, some for tickets to view, but the great majority for passages for the experimental trip, which is positively to take place about the middle of next month. Already a very large number of berths have been engaged.

## THE DECK OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

It is only within the past week, since the deck of the *Great Eastern* has been cleared, that its enormous magnitude could be fully comprehended. Standing on the bridge between the paddle-boxes a good view is obtained, not only of the deck, but of the surrounding scenery. Large steamers lying between her and the shore appear no larger than jolly-boats in proportion, and the various shipping and craft continually passing up and down the river causes the contrast to be extremely striking and peculiar, the topmasts of the largest of them scarcely reaching her deck. This is not surprising when we consider that the *Great Eastern* is six times as large as our largest line-of-battle ship, and that she could carry, when loaded, 22,500 tons, with accommodation for 4000 passengers and 10,000 troops. Our view is taken looking aft. Between the paddle-boxes is the entrance to the principal saloon. Next to this is the entrance to the engine-room; the latter is nearly covered with a large skylight. Behind this is the captain's cabin, which is really a small house of several rooms: it is in such an elevated situation, that sitting in his own room the captain can see everything that is going on upon deck. Behind this again are two more companions which lead down to the after saloons. It was originally intended to have a large poop deck, but this plan has not been carried out, and the deck is perfectly flush from stem to stern, a length of 696 feet, and breadth across the paddle-boxes 118 feet. All this immense length is double, and is also composed of a system of cells formed by plates and angle-irons. By this multiplication of rectilinear compartments, the ship is made almost as strong as if she were formed of solid iron, whilst, by the same system of construction, she is rendered as light, comparatively speaking, as a bamboo cane. There is a separate principle of life in every distinct portion, and she could not well be destroyed if even broken in two or three pieces, since the fragments, like those of a divided worm, would be able to sustain an independent existence. The upper deck is covered with wood, and there is room enough for a regiment to parade. A fleet of boats is suspended on davits, fourteen of which are abaft the paddle-boxes, and the others in front, making altogether twenty, all of which are furnished with masts and sails complete.

Looking towards the bows a fine view is obtained of Greenwich Hospital, the *Dreadnought* hospital-ship, &c. The masts are all supported by 7½ inch wire rope, except the sixth one, the rope of which is of hemp. There is not to be a particle of iron about this mast, as it is intended carrying a compass upon it.

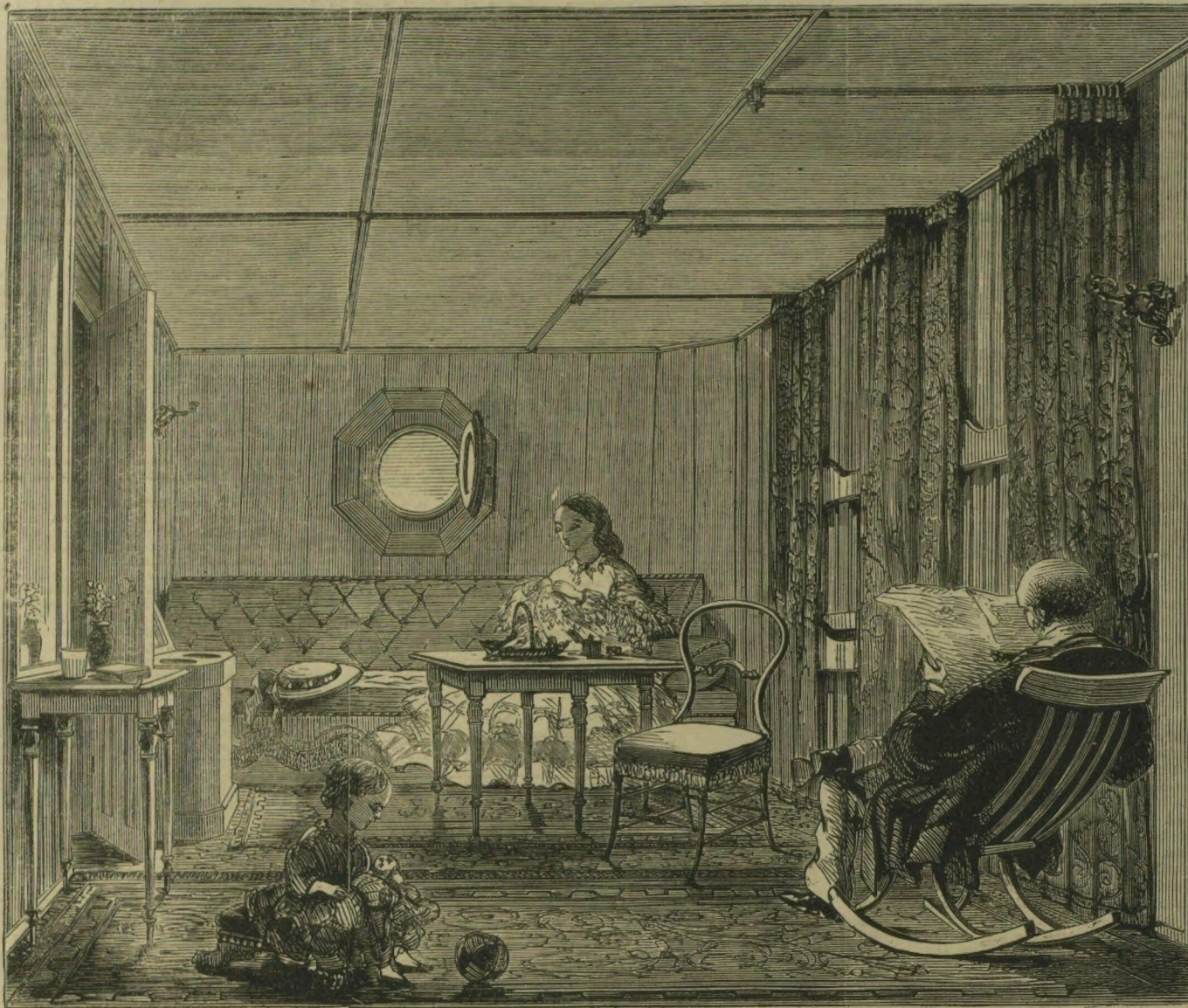
## THE CABINS OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

NUMBERS of our readers have by this time become pretty intimately acquainted, partly through the information and illustrations furnished them in this Journal, partly from personal inspection, with the general internal arrangements of the Great Ship; they are aware that a suite of saloons of magnificent dimensions occupies the centre of the vessel, stretching down its length from about 180 feet from the head to about the same distance from the stern, and interrupted only by the engine-room. They are also most of them aware that this suite of saloons is in two tiers, one above the other, light being admitted to the lower tier by the floors of the upper not extending the entire width of the saloons, but leaving on each of the longer sides an interval of about six feet. The cabins lie all along both sides of the saloons, occupying the space between them and the ship's side, according to the usual arrangements in seagoing passenger-ships; and we now proceed to give a few more detailed particulars of their arrangement.

If there be one thing more than any other dear to the heart of a true Englishman, and characteristic of him in every part of the world, under every circumstance, adverse or favourable, it is comfort. In his snug dining-room at Peckham, or its grander equivalent in Westbourne, in his chambers or his club, on the summit of Mont Blanc or the top of a pyramid, Mr. Bull will at all risks, and at any reasonable expense, surround himself with his "little comforts," among which it is not to be forgotten that he reckons a little privacy now and then, or when he pleases, as an essential. A gay, rambling, glittering saloon, rustling all day with chattering loungers, with a strip of sacking, or a hilly hard bag of flock, remarkably dirty and remarkably vivacious to retire to at night—our travelled readers will recognise the picture—hardly come up to Mr. Bull's ideas of comfort; and we are inclined to think, therefore, that in point of real, solid attractiveness, even the gorgeous saloon, magnificent in proportion and beautiful in detail as it is, will have to yield the palm to the cabins which flank it, and which certainly, in point of general arrangement and individual fittings, surpass all we have seen in point of real comfort. The arrangements of all being similar, and only differing in degree, it will be sufficient to take one as a sample, and we have selected for our illustration one of a group lying off the principal saloon. The open space intervening between the floor of the saloon and its sides, as already mentioned, is fenced by a light and remarkably elegant balustrade, and crossed by sundry small bridges leading to curtained doorways—a reference to our Engraving of the principal saloon in last week's Number will enable our readers to understand this more clearly: they will there observe, at the further



corner of the saloon, a lady crossing one of the bridges—of course in the lower tier of saloons there are no bridges, but the cabin passages are approached from the saloons direct. To return, however, to our example; on crossing the bridge we find the curtained doorway leads to a passage into which open a nest of cabins, not all arranged alike, but some as "family cabins," and some in the usual "two-and-two" fashion; whilst others, by a combination of both the above styles, may be turned into a suite of, say one large and two small ones, making up eight bed-places altogether, all opening into each other, and capable of being shut out from the passage, and so from the external world as completely as when Paterfamilias has locked the front gate of his garden. It will be hardly necessary to add that each set of cabins is furnished with all necessary conveniences; of the baths we shall have something to say presently. The cabin we have selected for illustration is a family cabin, it measures 18 feet by 7 feet 6, and is 7 feet 6 inches high. The end opposite the spectator is the ship's side, lined, of course, with wainscot; the port is represented as open, for the day is fine and warm, or the ship is nearing the tropics; beneath the port is a couch or settee, covered with crimson velvet; and if the young lady who is so industrious upon it were to rise for a moment and allow us to turn up the cushioned seat we should find that whilst she was at breakfast in the grand saloon the mattresses or beds from the berths had been neatly packed away underneath. To the left is a washhand-stand purposely left open, perhaps that Ma'mselle may take an occasional sly glance in the mirror which lines its lid; perhaps because our Artist considered that

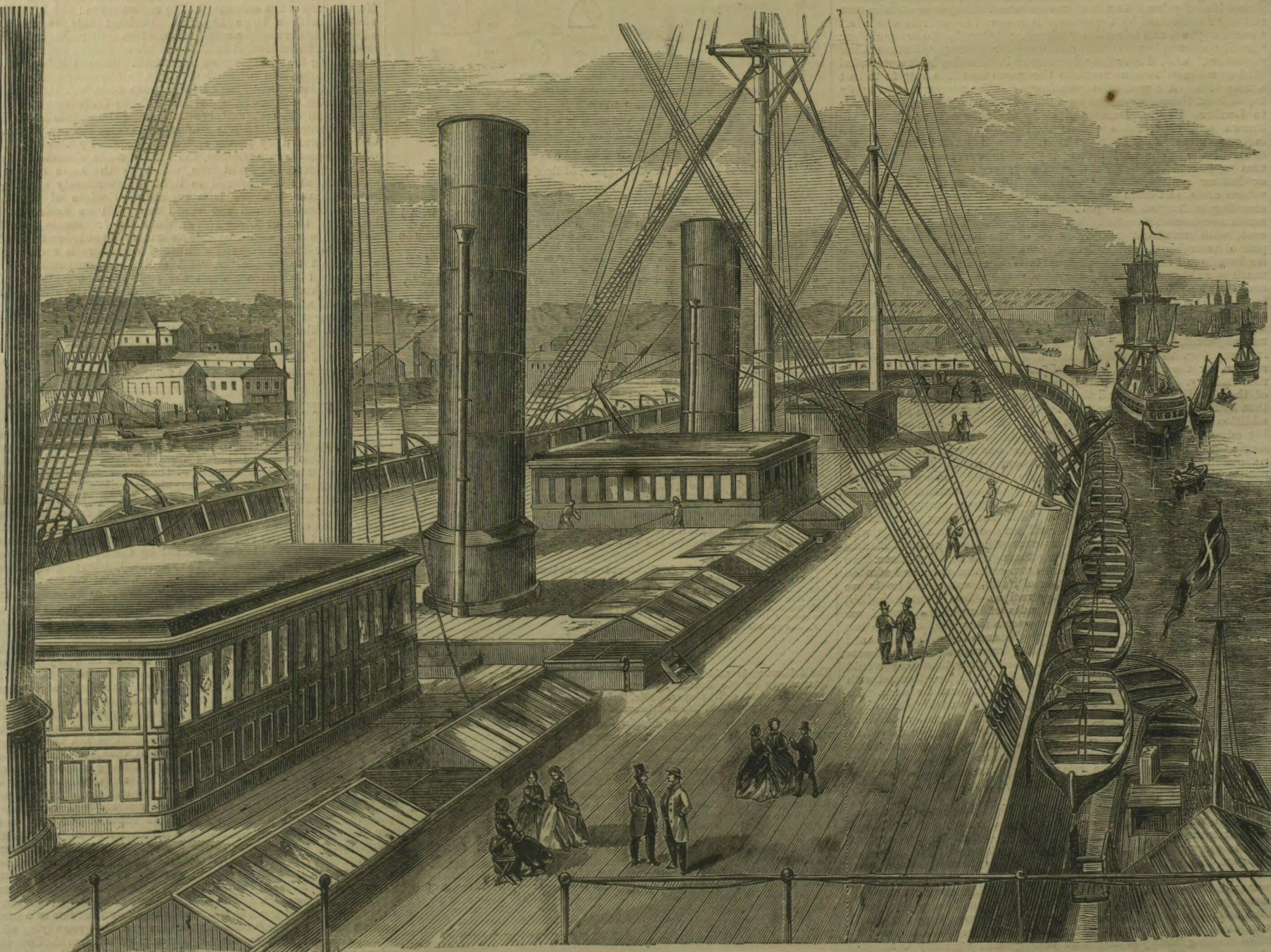


FAMILY SALOON CABIN IN THE "GREAT EASTERN."

without opening the lid our readers would hardly guess what piece of furniture it was; also to the left is a pier-glass, whilst opposite both are the berths. These berths are so constructed that by

It should be added that these cabins are fitted by Messrs. Smee, of Finsbury-pavement, who obligingly supplied us with details for this article.

a very simple process of hinges, &c., they can be made to collapse and fold together against the side of the cabin, leaving a space of six inches between the two so as to admit of stowing away the bed clothes; this done, curtains are drawn across, and so kept until night, the consequence being not only that the bed arrangements are entirely concealed all day, and the cabin turned into a snug little drawing-room, but that space is gained equal to about one-third of the whole area. The tables are so arranged as to be capable of extension or diminution in size from half that shown in the Engraving to twice its size. No particular pains have been taken to secure articles standing on them, as it is not anticipated that there will be any very serious motion, but there are several contrivances in the way of screws to secure legs to floors, and ornaments metal rims to prevent things slipping off which can be resorted to if necessary. The cabin is floored with oilcloth, and Turkey rugs above. Of course it has been necessary to remove that side of the cabin from which the view is taken; by so doing, however, an important feature has been necessarily omitted, for at this end of the cabin is a corresponding settee to that opposite, and beneath this a bath, which can be easily supplied with fresh or hot salt water by the aid of the donkey-engines, or some of the multitudinous shaftings which are to work everything all over the ship. Such is a brief sketch of the arrangements of one of the first-class cabins—*ex uno disce omnes*.



VIEW OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" FROM ONE OF THE PADDLE-BOXES, LOOKING ASTERN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.